"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, slightly warmer, northwesterly winds, becoming variable and diminishing.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,294 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, 77⅛; corn, 29½; cotton, 7 11-16.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday began to debate the sugar schedule. The new rates were denounced severely by Mr. Jones, Mr. Vest, and Mr. Caffery. Prior to taking up the sugar schedule there was a debate on the proposition to pay export bounties on farm products. The proposition was lost by avote of 10 to 59. The House was in session yesterday for a few minutes and adjourned until Monday.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The programme of the Queen's jubilee parade on June 22 was announced in London.—The Pope has issued a note in which he explains and defines his views with reference to France. Another daughter was born to the Czar at Peterhof Palace. Bishop Potter of New York preached at Eton on the eve of St. Barnabas. The Cortes at Lisbon was reopened, and expressions were made in favor of the maintenance of Portugal's dominion in East Africa. The steamer Windward sailed for Franz Josef Land to bring back the members of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition from the arctic regions. A banquet in honor of John W. Foster was given at the United States legation in St. Petersburg.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A cyclone struck northwest of Lyle, Minn., and killed one person and injured several others.

Commander J. W. Miller of the First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia, has resigned. His successor will be elected on June 15.

A collision occurred at Bradford, Tenn., between two Illinois Central freight trains. Several persons were injured, and it is believed that three bodies are under the wrecked cars.

A mass of old documents in the Westchester County Court House cellar are being sorted and indexed for filing. A number of parchments have been brought to light bearing the signature of William the Third of England.

Judge Lent at White Plains last April sentenced William Jeffries to Sing Sing for twenty years for stealing 40 cents. Yesterday Jeffries proved an alibi and good reputation and was discharged after serving three months of the twenty years for a theft he did not commit.

Page 3.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hobart College, in Geneva, N. Y., the Rev. Robert Ellis Jones of New York City was appointed President of the institution.

The regular Democracy of Kings County completed its organization last night to the almost entire exclusion of the McGarrylites and the Millardites. McLaughlin rules.

New England has been visited by extra freshets. Wrecks occurred on the Boston and Maine Railroad at Exeter and Seabrook, N. H., in the first of which three men were killed. Ninety-two million feet of logs rushed down the Connecticut River.

The President is due in Nashville this morning. There have been few enthusiastic receptions along the route of his journey, and no formality has been indulged in, with the exception of a brief speech made by Mr. McKinley at Staunton on Wednesday.

The sixty-fifth annual commencement of the New York University was held in Carnegie Hall last night before a large audience. The Rev. Dr. MacCracken delivered the address to the graduating class. Prizes were awarded and degrees conferred upon the successful students.

T. Estrada Palma and several members of the Cuban Junta visited Grammar School No. 87 yesterday, and one of the party addressed the scholars on the struggle now going on in Cuba. Principal Boyer says that he may be called before the Board of Education to explain the matter.

The County Committee of the Home Rule Democracy met at Lyric Hall last night and without mentioning any names adopted resolutions approving the movement to nominate Seth Low for the Mayor of the Greater New York. Henry D. Purroy, Senator Guy, City Magistrate Simms, and others spoke.

The New York Law School held its annual Commencement exercises in the Lenox Lyceum last evening. The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith delivered the invocation and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford made the address to the graduates. There was a large class graduated and a number of prizes were awarded.

Page 4.

Charles Grassl, eight years old, of Paterson, N. J., probably fatally wounded his infant brother with a Flobert rifle that was not supposed to be loaded.

At the meeting of the National Association of Credit Men in Kansas City, Mo., James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank of New York, made a pertinent address pointing out the evils of the credit system. A resolution was adopted asking Congress to have the President appoint a commission to arrange a proper regulation of the currency and banking laws.

Page 5.

Labor men expect a quarrel in the Central Labor Union over the schemes and methods of the Workingmen's Political League.

James C. Halligan, a builder, of Middletown, N. Y., cut his throat in front of the Grand Central Station yesterday. He will recover.

Peter Maher and Thomas Sharkey, who were arrested on Wednesday night while engaged in a glove contest at the Palace Athletic Club, were discharged yesterday morning.

August Belmont's Octagon won the Brooklyn Derby at Gravesend yesterday. Mr. Belmont's horses came near running first and second in this race, and as it was, they finished first and third. James R. Keene's Voter was the favorite for the Montauk handicap and won it in a gallop.

Page 7.

Mayor Strong said the street railway franchise case will be carried to the Court of Appeals if necessary.

Arnold Barshell, attorney, who is nearsighted, fell down an elevator shaft in the Montefiore Home last night and was badly injured.

The Grand Street Board of Trade at its meeting held last night received assurances of official aid in carrying out its design for a roofed pier garden.

The question of Thessaly's fate is still considered by the Sultan's Ministers and by the Ambassadors at Constantinople, with indications that a part of the province will be surrendered to Greece.

In the Ellerson-Westcott will contest, before Judge Forbes, in Cooperstown, much evidence was brought out to show that Mrs. Dr. Pope Westcott exercised undue influence over Munro Westcott when he made his will.

The wedding of Larz Anderson of Washington to Miss Isabelle Perkins, heiress to $17,000,000, took place in Boston at the Arlington Street Church. A breakfast and reception followed at the bride's Commonwealth Avenue home. There was a wonderful floral display, and much wealth and fame was represented by the guests.

Page 10.

The flagship New York sailed from Boston yesterday under sealed orders. It is surmised that she will try to intercept a filibustering expedition bound for Cuba.

Page 12.

The annual outdoor fête in aid of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives is now being held on the grounds of the Midwood Club in Flatbush.

A black-and-tan dog belonging to John Vollers of Jersey City, while trying to look out of a window yesterday, fell behind a sofa and broke its neck.

Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, is willing to accept the bronze statue of the god Pan, which has been rejected by the Park Board. There is a law, however, which may prevent his accepting it.

The stained-glass window in memory of Capt. Charles H. Marshall, which is to be placed in the church of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, is now on exhibition at the studio of J. & R. Lamb, 23 and 25 Sixth Avenue.

The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church at its second day's session yesterday approved the ordination of Ballington Booth with but one dissenting vote. The long-discussed question of Church vestments may be settled to-day.

Commissioner Waring has replied to the Tammany Hall address criticising his administration, and says the results achieved have justified his expenditures. He proves by figures that he has not been extravagant.

Although the jury box was filled in the suit against the American Tobacco Company, the trial was not begun. Only five men were sworn in to serve, and the others can be removed by peremptory challenge if desired. Mr. Choate announced just before court adjourned that he desired to ask juror No. 6 a few questions.

The Cuban Junta in this city received a letter yesterday from Antonio Martinez Carbon, Chief of Dispatches with Gen. Gomez's army, saying that the insurgents are in control of the Province of Matanzas, and have defeated the Spaniards in seven engagements during the month of May.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, had a consultation with Mr. Calhoun in regard to the Ruiz case at the State Department yesterday. Dr. Congosto, the Spanish Consul in Philadelphia, is expected in Washington with his reports today. None of the reports will be made public unless the Senate should call for the correspondence.

Three women were seriously injured by being thrown from a cable car to the pavement on Lexington Avenue near One Hundred and Fifth Street. They were taken to their homes and the gripman was arrested. He claimed that the grip got wedged and he was unable to control it. Several other cable car accidents occurred yesterday in various parts of the city.

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## COMMANDER MILLER RESIGNS.

**Another Surprise in the Affairs of the First Battalion of New York's Naval Militia.**

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10.—Commander Jacob W. Miller of the First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia, has resigned, and June 15 has been set as the date for the election of his successor.

The resignation is no surprise to the members of the battalion, who have criticised him for not being sufficiently painstaking. He has been opposed by a number of his officers. Principal among these was Lieut. W. H. Stayton of the Third Division, who resigned from the battalion several months ago. He will be in command of the Second Battalion, the members of which will be mustered in in Brooklyn next Monday.

There are in the First Battalion, however, many warm friends and admirers of Commander Miller, who say that he has devoted as much time as he could to the battalion affairs, and that the opposition to him is engendered partly by the ambition of others and partly by the usual desire of the restless members for a change. They declare that the criticisms of him and his methods are captious and trivial.

A close friend of Commander Miller said last night that the latter's resignation was entirely voluntary. "There is no money in the position, and Commander Miller's services and attentions to the battalion have been purely gratuitous. His efforts were toward making the battalion the best in the country, and its efficiency is due to his efforts."

Mr. Miller, who is a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy, remained an officer in the navy until 1882. He is now President of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, and has other large interests in the city. He was one of the original members of the Naval Reserve Association of this State, and when the organization of the First Naval Reserve Artillery of New York was completed, in June, 1893, he was appointed Lieutenant Commander, and subsequently became Commander of the present First Naval Battalion of the New York Naval Militia.

There are several applications for his position, and it is said the election will be a hotly contested one. Lieut. George Edward Kent, the present executive officer of the battalion, is prominently mentioned for the billet.

## JEFFRIES'S REMARKABLE CASE.

**Twenty Years' Sentence for a Forty-Cent Theft—Mistaken Identity Just Proved—Served Three Months.**

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 10.—At the last term of the County Court County Judge Lent sentenced a prisoner named William Jeffries to twenty years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison on his being found guilty of stealing 40 cents from John R. Garrison, an old man, in his restaurant in Peekskill. The severity of the sentence was criticised at the time, but the Judge held that the amount of plunder was not to be considered, but only the manner of the robbery.

The man went to Sing Sing Prison and shortly after Lawyer William G. Valentine of Sing Sing secured a new trial for him on the ground of newly discovered evidence. The new trial took place to-day, and the prisoner proved an alibi and good reputation, and it was further shown that the two men resembling him and his friend who was said to be with him on that day, had been seen in a hotel at the railroad station, over a half mile away from Garrison's place, an hour after the robbery, and one of them had scratches on his face as though he had been in a fight.

Jeffries was accordingly discharged by Judge Lent. He had spent about three months in jail.

## ELEVATED ROAD FOR BOSTON.

**Free Transfer System of Novelty to be Introduced.**

BOSTON, June 10.—Under the bill chartering the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which became a law to-day by the Governor's signature, the company, which is an exceptionally strong one, promises to build a system which will not only be a financial success, but a public boon. The act provides that the West End Street Railway may be leased, and this will doubtless be the first step taken.

This lease will carry with it the seven-million-dollar subway which is now nearing completion. The elevated road must be built within three years; that is, upon the locations originally asked for, and thereafter the Aldermen may grant additional locations. An extraordinary system of free transfers is provided for. Col. W. A. Gaston, the President of the company, says:

"We believe that we have received a charter under which we can build and operate a successful road. We are confident, moreover, that it is a bill under which we shall be able to accomplish a great deal for the benefit of the public and for the development of Boston and its suburbs. The free transfer provisions, which are unprecedented in their character, will prove a far greater accommodation to the public than is generally realized to-day, and this with various other provisions in the public interest should do much to render the road a popular and beneficial institution."

## TO SHUT OUT "FOREIGN" BEER.

**Pennsylvania Brewers to Try to Have the License Raised to $10,000.**

PITTSBURG, June 10.—The combination of brewers in Pennsylvania recently formed will present a bill in the Legislature to have the State license raised from $1,000 to $10,000 per year. The main object of the bill will be to shut out "foreign" competition, as it will compel foreign brewers' agents to pay this enormous State license. Large quantities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cleveland, and Rochester (N. Y.) beer is consumed in this State.

**Imperial German Brew.**
Real old German lager beer, brewed and bottled by Beadleston & Woerz, 291 West 10 St., N. Y.—Adv

## BRAVE FIGHT FOR SPEONK

People of a Venerable Long Island Village Who Do Not Know Where They Live.

## A NAME FOR A NEW CHURCH

**Many Old Residents Who Refuse to Recognize "Remsenburg"—The Story of a Fierce Battle Between Tradition and Utility and Its Consequences.**

SPEONK, alias REMSENBURG, L. I., June 10.—Many towns and villages in this country have been in remarkable positions and situations, but this one is in a more remarkable position and situation than any other town or village in history. A strictly sober community, it does not know its own name. People who have been here during lifetimes ranging from a few weeks to eighty-odd years do not know certainly where they live. All of them claim to know.

About a third of the people say they live in Remsenburg, but they have secret doubts. The other two-thirds are ready to fight anybody on the point of honor that they live in Speonk, but they cannot prove it. Anybody who starts from anywhere in the world for Remsenburg will be surprised by being dumped at a railway station bearing the sign, "Speonk," while a letter directed to Speonk will inevitably bring up in the Post Office at Remsenburg.

The Long Island Railroad is a line upon which a chaplet of pearls of euphony has long been strung. It is decorated by such names as Wantagh, Massapequa, Babylon, Patchogue, Mastic, Moriches, Amagansett, and Quogue. Speonk was probably the brightest pearl of them all. Whether it is to remain or not depends upon the result of the fight now being made over the change of the name—a fight which has divided families, changed lifelong friendships to enmity, and left the Presbyterian church with a gorgeous shell and a shrunken kernel—a big, fine building and the remnant of a congregation.

**Speonk's Ancient Origin.**

Speonk has been here 250 years. It was one of the earliest settlements of white people on the island. Deeds are in existence dated prior to 1695, and made out to people whose descendants are yet living on the land then conveyed. The Phillips, Halsey, and Rodgers families have remained here and held and cultivated their soil through two centuries and a half. The Tuttles, who only came in 1810, are just beginning to establish themselves as permanent residents, having been regarded rather as immigrants during the first seventy or eighty years of their sojourn.

During all these years the village has been known as Speonk, and has steadily held its own. It is part of the town of Southampton, County of Suffolk, and skirts the Great South Bay. It has a population of some 300, and is scattered, with fine old-fashioned houses, each with its own farm and surrounded by its own closely clustering old trees, shrubs and flowers, over an area of two miles. Many New York people spend their Summers here.

The first settlers took the Indian name for their place—"Speonk." It is said to mean "pleasant waters," or "sweet water," and the village has been consistent and has remained strictly temperance through its long and peaceful life. There has never been a saloon here, and there has been little politics, because all the men have gone out every election day and voted the Republican ticket together in peace and harmony. As everybody is kin to or closely connected by marriage with everybody else, there have naturally been occasional family differences involving everybody. As there is no liquor, and nobody has much money, and nobody is very poor, and as the chickens and children of each family have had ample range of their own to keep them from neighboring gardens, these troubles have never been serious. Speonk has been an abiding illustration of the philosophical maxim that without liquor, politics, wealth, poor kin, intrusive children, and trespassing chickens, very bad family differences are impossible.

**The Troubles of a Poet.**

The most seriously dissatisfied citizen was the local poet. While respecting traditions and prejudices, he confided to his friends in confidence that he did not see how his aspirations for poetic immortality were ever to blossom fully with a basis of a name like Speonk.

"Gazing upon the wide fields of nodding daisies and red clover," he said, mournfully, "I feel struggling within me thoughts and sentiments which would carry me to the pinnacle of the temple of fame could I but rid of the name 'Speonk.' But what can a man do with 'Speonk?' Supposin' I was Goldsmith, what show would I have before the public beginning a poem, 'Speonk, fairest village of the plain!' I thought some of writing a play, but how am I going to give an actor half a chance by having him say: 'I'll make Speonk howl for this!'"

If the place were Ninevah, or even Babylon, or Crystal Glen, or something like that, he said, he could see his way clear to enshrine it in verse. A good, hard-working, reliable name like Jerusalem would have suited him exactly. One night, when he was wakeful, there came to him as if by inspiration three thoughts:

"Arise! thy persecutors damn,
My queenly, peerless Jerusalem.
Go, strike thy slanderers dumb,
Pure and chaste Jerusalum.
My enemies thou shalt condemn,
Magnificent Jerusalem."

If he had a name something like that, warranted to work kindly in single or double harness, heavy or light draught, or under saddle, and going and gait, he felt that he could achieve results. Scattering the three thoughts judiciously, he made them the basis of a versification of the Lamentations of the Prophet Jeremiah, which is probably familiar in New York newspaper offices, because he states that he sent copies to all of the leading journals, and that none of them was returned to him, although several editors wrote that they had enjoyed the work very much, but were prevented from publishing it by the pressure of election news. While conceding that Jeremiah had some good poetic ideas, our poet here contends that if he had had to struggle with a city called Speonk and work it into the lamentations he would never have been as successful as he was, unless there is some mystical Hebrew word for Speonk. The only really successful poetical attack upon Speonk was in a verse reading:

I love thy daisy spangled fields,
I hail thee, imperial Speonk.
I love thy every path and way,
Thy every flower and tree trunk.

**Questions of Pronunciation.**

This, however, was limited strictly to the local field, because it could only be sent into the general world handicapped with an asterisk and a foot note, like an English joke, explaining that the accepted standard pronunciation of the word is as if it were spelled "Spe-yunk." To the coldly critical eye of the outside public it would not rhyme with anything as it is spelled.

There are, however, as many different ways of pronouncing Speonk as there are of pronouncing Desbrosses Street among the guards on the Ninth Avenue elevated road in New York City. It is called "Spe-yunk," "S'punk," "Sponk," and "Speenk." The ribald, jealous rural population and envious inhabitants of rival communities even allude to it as "Scuegedunk."

Queerly enough, discord and change seems to have been brought in by a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Morgan. He began to come here to board several years ago, and almost immediately organized an attack on the name Speonk. It offended his ears—he came from Princeton—and he proposed to change it to Oak Beach.

Old inhabitants protested. They pointed out that while "Oak Beach" might be a very good name in a general way it was hardly appropriate for Speonk, owing to the circumstances that the village had no oaks and no beach. Mr. Morgan was advised to take his new-fangled name and wander along the bay until he encountered a juxtaposition of oak and beach on which to hang it. He abandoned his purpose for a time, but seems to have renewed it when he met Dr. Charles Remsen of New York City, who has a handsome place on the bay, on the outspirts of Speonk. That was about three years ago.

**A Church for a Neme.**

Dr. Remsen, it is said, at the suggestion of Mr. Morgan, decided to build a Presbyterian church in Speonk as a memorial to his father, who had died a short time before. All the people here are Presbyterians or Methodists, and the Presbyterian congregation was a comfortable one, worshipping in an old-fashioned church, paying its pastor a fair salary regularly, and because it could not afford a sexton, dividing among members, who took turns, the work of sweeping out and cleaning up. Mr. Morgan succeeded the old pastor. The new church building given by Dr. Remsen began to take shape.

Here the stories of the two factions—Remsenburgers and "Speonkers"—diverge. The advocates of Speonk claim that it was represented that the building of the new church was made contingent on the changing of the name of the town. The Remsenburger people insist that the change was purely complimentary.

The church was built, and is a beautiful structure, with a neat parsonage next door. It bears the name, on a slab at the front, "The Remsenburg Church." Dr. Remsen, who came here for rest and peace, and has been the innocent cause of riot and discord, says he did not care a fig one way or the other. He is a very tired man—so tired that he carefully stays away from the church he built.

**Changed the Post Office.**

Mr. Morgan and his friends began to move to have the name of the village changed to Remsenburg, in honor of the donor of the church, and they succeeded, so far as the Federal authorities were concerned. In June, 1895, the blow fell, and a new stamp was received at the Post Office—a stamp with the name of Remsenburg.

The old inhabitants rose. They circulated counter petitions bearing the names of fifty-one of the eighty householders, and of 106 of the general inhabitants of Speonk protesting against the change. They found a stanch friend in the late Austin Corbin, President of the Long Island Railroad, who assured them that while he lived Speonk should remain Speonk, whatever the postal authorities might say. They sent on committees to Washington. The matter was carried into the Republican County Committee, and Speonk won there by a large majority, although John R. Dayton, who is a cotton broker in New York with residence here, appeared and spoke strongly for the new name. The Speonk people furthermore succeeded in having a Speonk Postmaster appointed, and he faithfully declines letters directed to Speonk.

**Sticking to the Old Name.**

This is a great place for ducks. The finest ducks that go to the New York market, warranted free of fish flavor, go from here. Each duck carries on his or her neck a label with the name of Speonk. Most of the Tuttles, the Halseys, and the other leading families insist on having their letters directed to Speonk, and threaten to make personal issue with any correspondents who address them otherwise. As they are generally stalwart people, ready to fight for their opinions, this is a matter to be considered. A number of elderly persons firmly declare that they do not intend to die until a Federal administration comes in which will do them justice. They say some secret "pull" was used to change the name of the post-office, and are making it warm for Congressman Belford, who is in sympathy with them, but powerless. They contend that they were born and have lived their lives in Speonk and will, therefore, not be buried in any place called Remsenburg or anywhere but in Speonk.

**Changing the Sign.**

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad has given orders that the name of the station shall be changed on the 15th to Remsenburg, to follow the Post Office, but the Speonk people find comfort in the fact that the name "Speonk" is retained in the schedule, even if it is in brackets. They have posted large signs on all the roads leading to the village, "To Speonk." On trees in every street and road there is the name "Speonk."

There is one store here, but the proprietor dares not call it "The Speonk Bazaar" or "The Remsenburg Bijou" for fear of offending large elements of the population. The hotel is closed. It couldn't be called either "The Remsenburg Hotel" or "The Speonk House" without making enemies for itself.

The village is at a standstill. A big section of the Presbyterian congregation will not go to the fine new church because it has "Remsenburg" on it. The Speonk section intends to continue its fight, even if it has to vote the Democratic ticket. The Post Office people at Washington and the Long Island Railroad authorities may as well make up their minds to a twenty-years' fight unless they wipe Remsenburg off the map and return to Speonk.

Meanwhile the local poet says he does not see how he has been helped. On the whole, he finds less poetic inspiration in Remsenburg than there is in Speonk.

## CORRUPTION IN ILLINOIS.

**Chicago Paper Charges It Cost $750,000 to Put Through Street Railway Legislation—Other Expenditures.**

CHICAGO, June 10.—The Journal says: "The gang members of the Legislature have nearly all been paid off. The business was done mostly in Chicago to-day. There were three members of the House of Representatives who voted for the Allen bill without financial compensation.

"The cost of the street-railway legislation is figured in round numbers at $750,000. This was distributed as it would do the most good, some members getting as high as $12,000 for their votes, while other cheap ones got but $500.

"The details of these transactions are not difficult to learn. Members themselves tell about it, their only stipulation being that their names be withheld.

"An experienced lobbyist is authority for the statement that the late General Assembly was the most notoriously corrupt since the famous Lake Front session of 1869. Members of the gang are said to have made all the way from $5,000 up to $50,000 apiece. The men who are on the extreme outer circle and not supposed to be entitled to large shares of the profits, are said to have cleaned up $5,000 and $7,000 apiece.

"The Gas Trust is reported to have given up $50,000 to one little coterie of twelve Senators."

## LOUISVILLE TOBACCO INQUIRY.

**Shortage of Weight in Certain Hogsheads to be Sifted.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.—A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange has been called for to-morrow to consider charges of shortage of weight in certain warehouses in the city. The penalty is $10 for each hogshead showing a shortage, however small.

There are several discrepancies which have been found which have been reported to the Executive Committee, which will also be reported at the committee to-morrow. It has created a sensation in tobacco circles. The tobacco is said to have been removed from the hogsheads while awaiting sale.

**Lightning Strikes in Denver.**

DENVER, Col., June 10.—In a severe thunderstorm to-night lightning struck the five-story warehouse of Studebaker Brothers, containing wagons and farm implements. The upper story was destroyed, causing a loss of $18,000.

**Long Island Railroad.**
The Sheiter Island and Hamptons Express, on Friday and Saturday, June 11 and 12, will leave Long Island City at 2 P. M. and Brooklyn (Flatbush Av.,) at 2:55 P. M. for Riverhead, Jamesport, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Southold, Greenport, Westhampton, Quogue, Good Ground, Shinnecock Hills, Southampton, Water Mills, Bridgehampton, Sag Harbor, Easthampton, Amagansett, and Montauk. On and after June 17 this train will run daily except Sunday.—Adv.

## TORPEDO BOAT A WONDER

United States Vessel Porter Does Very Astonishing Things in Some of Her Official Trials.

## MILE IN SCANT TWO MINUTES

**Made the Circuit of Long Island, Three Hundred Miles, in Twelve Hours and Thirty-five Minutes Under a Pull with One Feed Pipe Broken.**

The United States torpedo boat Porter on Sunday made the record of a mile in less than two minutes, and forty-two miles in one hour and fifty minutes with scarcely an effort. Yesterday she made the circuit of Long Island in faster time than it has ever been made before, and successfully passed the most severe tests that had ever been given a boat in her class.

Ample preparations had been made for yesterday's trial, but the weather conditions were by no means of the best. The Porter lay at anchor in the East River, and at 6 A. M. the Board of Inspection came aboard. The torpedo boat at once left her anchorage, and made the complete tour round Long Island, going down through the Sound, and returning outside.

The vessel was put under all conditions of boiler power and run at various speeds, but was not let out at any time, the highest speed for any one hour being about twenty-seven knots.

There was quite a breeze blowing as the little black flyer passed up through the Sound, but the water was calm, and fast time was made up to Montauk Point. Then a strong easterly swell, with a sharp sea from the fresh northwester then blowing, was encountered, and the run from the point to Sandy Hook was a stiff one. The Porter cut through the whitecaps like a knife, and despite her high speed scarcely any water was taken on deck.

The inspecting board was landed at 6:45 P. M., exactly twelve hours and thirty-five minutes from the time they started, having made the circuit of the island, a distance of nearly 300 miles, in time never approximated before.

No mishaps occurred, except the breaking of a small feed pipe, necessitating the use of salt water for a time in one boiler.

The board will try torpedoes and test the vessel's maneuvering qualities to-day.

**The Ericsson Sails for Newport.**

The torpedo boat Ericsson, which has been laid up at the Navy Yard for the past month undergoing repairs, sailed yesterday for Newport, after touching at that station it is expected that she will go on to Boston and join the battleship Massachusetts.

## TRAINS MEET IN COLLISION.

**A Freight-Car Wreck Near Bradford, Tenn., in Which Three Lives Are Probably Lost.**

BRADFORD, Tenn., June 10.—A serious railroad wreck occurred at this place at 5:15 A. M. to-day. Two Illinois Central freight trains going in opposite directions crashed into each other at a slight curve just at the end of town, and about four hundred yards from the station.

All of the injured were taken to the hotels, and a special train arrived from Jackson at 8:45 o'clock with medical aid. It is said that at least three and perhaps more are under the ruins of the train. All of the trainmen have been accounted for. The injured are:

REEZ, Jr., engineer; collar bone and shoulder broken.
BOBLEY, G. H., fireman; ankle sprained and bruised about the head.
POWERS, F., slightly bruised.
BURK, BOB, back and leg hurt.
NORTHCUT, JIM, both legs broken and arm broken.

Renz and Northcut are fatally hurt.

**MAN KILLED NEAR GENEVA.**

**Engine Crashes into a Freight Caboose on the Lehigh Valley.**

GENEVA, N. Y., June 10.—One man killed and two others seriously injured, is the result of a wreck on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Geneva Junction, two miles east of here, at 4 o'clock this morning. Engine No. 513, which had gone out as a pusher and was returning light, ran into the rear end of an extra freight which was standing at the junction taking water. The caboose was telescoped, and John Ryan of Towanda, Penn., fireman of engine No. 513, was caught in the wreck. Pinned beneath the debris he begged piteously to be released, but no aid could be rendered until the wrecking crew arrived.

Fire broke out in the wreckage and Ryan was horribly burned, dying before he could be taken out.

The engineer escaped by jumping. Conductor H. F. Queer of the freight was sitting in the cupola of the caboose when the crash came. Queer was thrown down an embankment and was seriously injured.

An Italian member of the wrecking crew was badly injured by a car falling on him, both legs being broken.

Coroner Peterson will hold an inquest to-night.

## FOOLED BY SEARCHLIGHTS.

**Signaling Cruisers Throw a Negro Camp Meeting into a Panic—They Thought the World Surely Was Coming to an End.**

JACKSONVILLE, June 10.—A big colored camp meeting near St. Nicholas, below here, was thrown into a panic the other night by the flashing in the sky of the searchlights of the cruisers Wilmington and Vesuvius. The latter was at Mayport, at the mouth of the river, and the other here.

The negroes, when they saw the light, fell prostrate and began confessing their sins, crying out that the Angel Gabriel was coming.

The old preacher harangued them and told them of their sins. "I hear tell," said he, "dat dere is Mormon Elders from de Great Salt Lake in de lan', a postulatin' wif de people. Right on top er dat I see strange signs in de heavens, an, whether dem signs mean to pack up and foller dem Elders or to let dem Elders alone, I dunno.

"De lightning flash' up to dat cloud from de yearth, stread er comin' out frum de sky to de yearth.

"Dat lightnin' climb up to dat cloud and raise 'round against it, and was dere any thunder?

"Bless de Lawd. Dis yere world's goin' ter buss up now."

The affrighted negroes remained until midnight, and then, as the signaling ceased, they went home. It was hard to convince them of the real cause of the flashes, and even now reports come in of the fright produced by the searchlights in country districts.

**Two Girls Hit by Train at Buffalo.**

BUFFALO, June 10.—Gertrude Euscher, nine years old, and Lottie Oehler, twelve years old, were struck by a West Shore engine this afternoon while walking on the tracks near the Oneida Street crossing. Both girls are thought to be internally injured and likely to die.

**Gloucester Craft Icebound.**

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 10.—Word comes from Newfoundland that the schooner Concord, of this port, together with about twenty-five other Gloucester vessels, including halibut catchers and cod fishers, are imprisoned in the ice on the Newfoundland coast.

Cleveland in 14 hours and 15 minutes by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15. Toledo 10:05 next morning. Chicago 4:00 P. M.—Adv.

## PLOT TO KILL ARMENIANS.

**A Large Number of Moslems Arrested in Constantinople.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.—A large number of Moslems have been arrested for a plot to massacre Armenians at Haskeny.

## FATAL CYCLONE IN MINNESOTA.

**One Person Reported Killed Near Lyle and Others Injured—Buildings Laid Low.**

MASON CITY, Iowa, June 10.—At 6:50 o'clock to-night a cyclone struck northwest of Lyle, Minn., taking a southeasterly course. One person is reported killed and a number injured. The cyclone tore up houses and other buildings in its course, and the territory is now bare. The path of the storm was about half a mile in width. All telegraph lines north are down, and box cars on sidings were smashed into kindling.

A cyclone passing over the town of Kandiohi, Wilmar County, Minn., entirely demolished the buildings on the farm of John Berguist.

CHICAGO, June 10.—All railway lines running in the vicinity of the track of the storm report telegraph poles blown down and other damage done. It is believed that much damage was done in the country around Lyle, there being all sorts of rumors of heavy loss of life. Owing to the damage to telegraph lines, definite information was lacking. A special train, with surgeons, linemen, and workmen, was sent to Lyle from Waterloo within an hour after the storm.

## FIREMAN HEIR TO A FORTUNE.

**Clifford Williams of the Steamer Newburgh Hears of His Uncle's Death.**

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 10.—Clifford Williams of this city has just been informed by his lawyer in San Francisco that by the death of his uncle, Dr. James Williams, in San Francisco, he and his mother and brother, Mrs. Arvilla Williams and Frederick Williams of New Haven, Conn., have inherited a fortune of $75,000. Mr. Williams is a fireman on the propeller Newburgh. Dr. Williams had been engaged in silver mining in Nevada.

## OIL IN AN INDIANA CITY.

**Fifty Wells to be Drilled in the Centre of Alexandria.**

ANDERSON, Ind., June 10.—The Indianapolis Oil Company, headed by Mayor C. T. Doxey, leased to-day 2,635 vacant lots in the City of Alexandria, from the Alexandria Land Company, for oil purposes. The consideration is one-half interest in all oil that may be produced. The contracts require that fifty wells be drilled at once.

The greatest excitement prevails over the new find on the Carver property in the centre of the town. It was shot this afternoon. It will run fully 800 barrels per day before it stops gaining.

## LEADVILLE MINE SOLD.

**New York Syndicate Buys the Yankee Doodle Property.**

LEADVILLE, Col., June 10.—The largest deal in mining property made since the sale of the Fitzhugh to the New Elkhorn Company for $1,000,000 was consummated to-day. Messrs. F. C. Kaye and C. B. Nicholson, mining promoters, sold to a New York syndicate the Yankee Doodle property on Carbonate Hill for $100,000 cash.

The mine is in the heart of the rich district that has made Leadville famous. It has a record of half a million ore production, and there are large ore reserves in sight. Superintendent G. P. Goodier expects to be shipping 200 tons daily by August. The syndicate is represented in Denver by P. W. Balcom.

## CIVIL SERVICE IN CHICAGO.

**Alleged Attempts to Corrupt the Commission by Court Officers.**

CHICAGO, June 10.—Chairman Kraus of the Civil Service Commission charges that prominent citizens and Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts have attempted to corrupt the commission.

The offenders have written to members of the commission asking them to advance the interests of certain candidates for the classified service. Such communications are clearly in violation of the law, and subject the author to fine by the court and imprisonment in the county jail. Hereafter letters of the kind indicated will be made public, with the writers' names, and the evidence will be submitted to the Grand Jury.

The commission will go a step further and strike from the eligible list the names of candidates on whose behalf the law has been violated.

## WESTCHESTER'S FAMILY TREE.

**Unearthing County Parchments Signed By William III. of England.**

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 10.—County Clerk L. F. Crumb of Westchester County has discovered more old parchments and documents in the cellar of the Court House. One is a parchment in which William the Third of England appointed a number of Justices of the Peace for "our County of Westchester." It was dated Oct. 11, A. D., 1698, in the tenth year of his reign.

The dates of the other papers ranged from 1778 to 1791, and were appointments by Gov. George Clinton of certain officials, among them being those of Jonathan G. Tompkins, Ebenerzer Purdy, Abejah Gilbert, and Philip Livingston, Esquires, "Judges of our Court of Common Pleas for Westchester County," and also a number of Assistant Judges.

The County Clerk is making these searches among the rubbish accumulated in the cellar of the Court House in compliance with a resolution of the Board of Supervisors for him to sort these old papers out and properly file and index them.

**A Buffalo Brewery Seized.**

BUFFALO, June 10.—The plant of the Lancaster Brewing Company was seized today by the Sheriff on a chattel mortgage for $19,500.

## THE WEATHER.

*The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.*

The area of high pressure has moved from New Brunswick to Newfoundland. A ridge of high pressure extends from Florida to Ontario. The high pressure area off the North Pacific coast has been transferred to South Dakota and a ring of low pressure extends completely around it.

The storm has remained nearly stationary off the southeast New England coast, increasing slightly in intensity. Rain has fallen in New England, the upper lake region, the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has fallen in the middle slope, the upper Missouri Valley, and remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Showers may be expected in the upper lake region, the middle Mississippi Valley, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— | | TIMES' |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1896. | 1897. | 1897. |
| 3 A. M. | 66 | 54 | 56 |
| 6 A. M. | 65 | 55 | 58 |
| 9 A. M. | 65 | 60 | 65 |
| 12 M. | 64 | 64 | 66 |
| 4 P. M. | 72 | 63 | 67 |
| 6 P. M. | 72 | 65 | 66 |
| 9 P. M. | 63 | 60 | 63 |
| 12 P. M. | 59 | 60 | 62 |

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 253 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....62⅞
Weather Bureau.....60
Corresponding date 1896.....66
Corresponding date for last twenty years.68

## BANQUET TO THE DELEGATES

An Enthusiastic Reception to the Visiting Merchants from Mexico, Central and South America.

## GREAT OVATION TO SETH LOW

**Speeches Were Made by Mayor Strong, Oscar S. Straus, Warner Miller, the Mexican Minister, and Many Other Prominent Persons.**

The chief incident at the banquet at the Waldorf last night, given to the visiting merchants of Mexico and Central and South America, was Seth Low. His name dominated the occasion. When he appeared in the hall, he was cheered; whenever his name was mentioned, it was greeted with "bravos" from the Latin Americans and shouts of applause from the

he said, the United States could not hope to develop any foreign trade.

**Seth Low's Address.**

Seth Low responded to the toast "Foreign Commerce and Higher Education." He said, in beginning his speech: "When Mr. Straus mentioned me, it was a pleasure to be called by name, because it showed that I have not lost my identity."

He referred to the achievements of education and science in the practical field of trade. Edison had made the incandescent light possible by employing the screw of Archimedes, one of the earliest inventions of man, to force mercury through the bulbs and create a vacuum. Foreign trade, he said, broadens the national mind. It draws countries closer together and teaches us to appreciate the virtues of others. "When a nation begins to learn this truth, it begins to grow broad and becomes one of the forces of the world." (Long applause.)

Arthur S. H. Hitchings of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was next called upon to respond on behalf of South America. He dwelt at some length upon the increased trade that had in recent years been brought about between the two parts of the American continent, and said that added by the kindly feelings which every South American bore the citizens of the United States, this trade would still further increase.

Former Mayor William R. Grace spoke on "Social Life in Latin America." He said "that the people of Spanish America, always eager for whatever is good and useful, added their Republics to this monument of freedom. As we furnished a model form of government, so it is our fond ambition that our South American neighbors will not have to look elsewhere to satisfy their needs, but will always find in our market the product of the highest development of civilization and art."

**A Costa Rican Orator.**

Mauro Fernandez of San José, Costa Rica, was the spokesman for the Central American delegation. His remarks were confined principally to the lack of transportation between Central American and United States ports. He claimed that while the development of trade with this country had already begun, it will make great strides as soon as that deficiency were remedied.

Warner Miller was the next speaker representing the manufacturers of this country. He took issue with Mr. Straus on the question of the inefficiency of the diplomatic service of the United States, declaring that though they might lack systematic training in diplomatic art, they had never failed in an object they had set about to accomplish. He agreed with Mr. Straus, however, on the subject of Consular service, and hoped that the time would soon come when the necessary reform in that branch of public service would be instituted.

**Warner Miller on Manufactures.**

Referring then to the subject of manufactures of the United States, he said that the reason American manufacturers had neglected foreign trade in the past was because they had all they could do to supply home market. Now that the home market had become glutted, however, they would certainly put forth an effort to obtain foreign trade, and with characteristic energy would be sure to get it. He pointed out that, though Great Britain was called the "workshop of the world," the United States produced annually many millions' worth more goods than did England. He also said that in the near future American merchants would realize that a fleet of steamers to South American ports was an indispensable necessity, and that they should meet that necessity as they did all others.

"American manufacturers," concluded Mr. Miller, "can compete with any trading nation in the world, and they will show it in a very short time."

The last speech of the evening was made by Controller of the Currency Eckels, who spoke on international credits. He advised the establishment of branch banks in the Central and South American republics on the same basis as England and Germany.

At the conclusion of the banquet former Mayor Grace announced that the President of the Catholic Club had requested him to extend a cordial invitation to the delegates to visit the Catholic Club with their wives and families this evening.

## DELEGATES SEE A FIRE DRILL.

**They Visit the Wool Exchange and Inspect the Brooklyn Bridge.**

The Latin Americans enjoyed themselves much more yesterday than they did the day before, as the morning began with an almost clear sky, and there was only a light shower of rain toward the end of the drive. At 10 A. M. a line of open carriages drew up in front of the Waldorf, and the delegates began their second day of sight-seeing. The Day Committee was in charge of Major J. Fred Ackerman, who directed all the movements of the tour.

From the Waldorf, the delegates were driven to the Battery, where they saw an exhibition by the Fire Department, and by the fireboat New Yorker. The carriages were drawn up in line on Battery Place, while a crowd of several thousand persons had gathered between them and Broadway and in the walks of the park.

At 11:30 A. M. Antonio E. Delfino of Venezuela, "turned in" an alarm of fire. Within sixty seconds the fire engines dashed into the park, and were squirting water over the park, and over the wriggling mass of people, who shivered under the cold spray. The strong breeze caught the streams of water and dashed them in showers like rain over the crowd. The delegates escaped, as the wind was blowing from them, but other visitors were treated to a free bath, for which there is no special appropriation. There was a rush for a drier ground, and the people leaped over the wires and ran across the grass plots until they got out of reach of the hose.

The exhibition was perfect, and greatly pleased the visitors. They especially complimented the firemen upon the remarkable quickness of the run made and the force of the streams thrown by the engines and by the boat.

As most of the delegates are business men, and are visiting this country to gather information about our industries, they were very much interested in what they saw yesterday in the great industrial plants, and in the machinery that drives the cables of the Brooklyn Bridge. At the Edison Illuminating Company's plant they spent an hour and a half in examining the electric machinery in all its complex details. They went through the building slowly, in parties of eight or ten, and had experts explain as much of the workings of the machinery as they are allowed to do. The same plan was followed at Hoe & Co.'s establishment, and at the power house of the bridge. Everything electric is of intense interest to the delegates, who have in view the development of electricity in their own countries.

The Wool Exchange was reached at 1 P. M. Here an elaborate luncheon was set, and the only speeches of the day were made after eating the luncheon and drinking punch and coffee. A large number of the members of the Exchange and of business men gave a reception to the delegates, and the wool business of the country was explained, amid the sharp criticism of the representatives of wool-producing countries. On every side the question was asked: "If the United States taxes our wool, how do you expect to sell woolen goods, or anything else, in our country?"

President Allan Macnaughtan, in his speech of welcome, gave one answer to this question. After assuring the visitors that they were welcome to New York, he said that before the United States could be very generous to other nations it had to insure its own prosperity. He added:

"Our legislators in Congress are trying to decide how high to build a system of protection against the inroads of your enterprise. And while they may look forward to establishing a theory in regard to this matter and by general protection conserve the prosperity of our merchants, all we shall have in the future, as in the past, close bonds of sympathy and unity of interest which will bring into operation that beneficient and fraternal interchange of advantage, that recognition of mutual obligations which is covered by the general term reciprocity, without which any and all laws for the direction of trade and commerce with our neighbors must fail of the best results."

Carlos Lix Klett of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, replied through an interpreter in behalf of the delegates. He said:

"The Latin-American republics are willing to extend their trade with the Northern Republic, because they wish to unite both continents by commercial ties, and we sincerely regret that the tariff of the United States will always be a serious obstacle to the interchange of our products.

"We are sure that the work initiated by the Philadelphia Commercial Musuem, the object of which is the development of commercial relations between our respective countries and this country, will be crowned with success, as the Latin-American people, admiring the strong, intelligent, and wonderfully energetic nation, are willing to offer it the raw materials it needs for its industrial development, and are also willing to be paid for them in the same raw materials converted into manufactured products. When I make these statements, I am perfectly sure that this is not only my opinion, but that of all the nations represented here."

This speech was loudly applauded, especially by the delegates, who shouted "Bravo, bravo!" to the concluding sentiment.

The visit to the bridge was made after luncheon. Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn and President Berri of the Bridge Commission met the delegates at the New York entrance. The party was taken over the bridge in a special train, run by electricity. The cars were decorated with flags of all Latin-American countries.

After a visit to the plant of R. Hoe & Co. the party returned to the Waldorf.

## DROWNED IN THE OHIO.

**Discovered that Daniel J. Slattery of Bradford, Penn., Was a Suicide.**

BRADFORD, Penn., June 10.—Daniel J. Slattery, the Erie Railroad Supervisor who mysteriously disappeared May 28, committed suicide by jumping into the Ohio River at Bellaire, Ohio, the following day.

The fact has just come to light through a mark and a number on the shoes worn by Slattery. The shoes were of a Newark, N. J., make, and correspondence with the makers and the dealers in Bradford established the identity beyond question.

Slattery was thirty-three years old. His former home was Randolph, N. Y.

## THE OPERATION IN VAIN.

**Forger Whose Skull Was Trephined to Show Insanity Found Guilty.**

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Charles N. Cunningham was found guilty in the Criminal Court to-day of forging the name of Judge E. T. Hamilton to a check for $75,000. Strenuous efforts were made to prove that he was insane at the time he committed the crime.

The claim was made that years ago an indentation was made in his skull by a fall from a horse. His attorneys sent him to a hospital and had part of the skull removed during the present case, but it availed nothing with the jury. Cunningham was sent to the penitentiary a number of years ago for a swindle perpetrated at Yonkers, N. Y.

## UNION LEAGUE CLUB MEETING.

**The Rev. Father Brann Among the Twelve New Members Elected.**

The Rev. Henry A. Brann, pastor of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, 143 East Forty-third Street, was elected a member of the Union League Club last night at its regular monthly meeting. The election of new members was the only important business transacted, and the meeting was a very short one.

The other members elected were Walter G. Schuyler, Charles Hathaway, Charles Northam Lee, John Barclay Fassitt, William Howell Higbee, Thomas B. Kent, and Frederic B. Jennings of New York; Thomas A. H. Hay, Easton, Penn.; William H. Remick, Boston, Mass.; John G. Holmes, Pittsburg, Penn.; Isaac Bromley, New Haven, Conn., and Arthur K. Hunt, Portland, Me

## STARVED BY AN IDIOT.

**Miss Hannah King's Body Found in Philadelphia—Her Brother Sat Near.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Miss Hannah King, aged eighty-five years, was found dead in her bed to-day at her home, 4,016 Lancaster Avenue, and sitting alongside of her on a chair, alive, was her idiotic brother, a man about her age.

There was every indication that the woman had been dead for some time, and that her death was due to starvation. The only food found in the house was a crust of bread as hard as a stone and covered with mold and some crockery and a few articles of furniture. The two occupied the same house for fifty years, but for the last eight years have seldom been seen on the streets.

The aged couple possessed considerable property between them, which it is said will foot up to $100,000. It is believed that large sums of money are hidden about the premises, and a squad of police have been placed on guard. The idiot brother, who is unable to give any information, was sent to the Philadelphia Hospital.

## THE RIOT AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

**Military Court Investigating Charges Against Gen. Watts.**

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 10.—A court of inquiry to investigate the charges preferred by the Faculty of the South Carolina College against Adjutant and Inspector General J. G. Watts convened here to-day. The charges laid before the court are, in substance, as follows:

On the evening of May 28 Gen. Watts ordered two local militia companies to parade for inspection on the athletic grounds of the college, without having obtained the permission of the college authorities to use the grounds for that purpose on that day. On their arrival at the grounds the militia found a number of the students engaged in a game of ball on the western end of the grounds. Gen. Watts protested against this, saying that the grounds belonged to the State, but upon Acting President Sloan representing that the eastern end, unoccupied by the ball grounds, was large enough for the proposed evolutions, Gen. Watts finally agreed to hold them there without interfering with the game.

The parade proceeded without interruption, so the complaint sets forth, until a ball striking the horse of one of Gen. Watts's companions, he demanded that the students leave the field. Ample apology was made for the accident, but, despite the fact that Major Evans, whose horse was struck, took it good-naturedly and Prof. Sloan promised to have the field cleared, Gen. Watts became enraged, and wheeling his horse so quickly as to knock the professor almost to the ground, ordered Col. Jones, who commanded the battalion, to move his men forward and drive the students from the field.

Conscious of their rights a number of them resisted and a heated conflict ensued in the course of which the police interfered, and besides a student who was dangerously wounded, a policeman and a professor were knocked down.

A more serious riot was then averted by the interference of the faculty in a body, which resulted in the withdrawal of the students after which the militia, who had displayed great coolness, even when their lines were broken through by a mad rush of students, returned to their barracks.

The examination will last several days.

**Naval Veterans Want a Home.**

The Farragut Association of Naval Veterans last night installed the following officers: Captain, J. F. Burrage; Commander, Benjamin F. Blanchard; Lieutenant Commander, William McIntosh; First Lieutenant, James McGlinchy; Second Lieutenant, James I. Drew; Third Lieutenant, John Hughes; Paymaster, W. H. Black; Surgeon, Joachim Hempel; Chaplain, Robert Edwards; Chief Engineer, Thomas York; First Assistant Engineer, Joel Hoffer; Second Assistant Engineer, F. McFadden; Third Assistant Engineer, C. W Schiller, and Secretary, Commander G. W. Brower. Admiral Osbon reported that a friend of the Naval Veterans had agreed to give the association the use of Madison Square Garden for a week next May to hold a grand fair for the purpose of raising money to build a Naval Veterans' home and club in this city.

**Tammany Meeting Down Town.**

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Third Assembly District, and their friends, filled the hall of the "Hickory Club," at 174 Hudson Street, last night, to open the campaign in the district. Maurice F. Holohan and John C. Sheehan were announced to speak, but only the former appeared. Mr. Holohan's remarks were devoted to an arraignment of the present Administration, and a eulogy of the Tammany regime.

**Monroe League Opposes English Music.**

The members of the Monroe League, whatever that may be, are making a vigorous protest against the proposal to have the band in Central Park play English airs to-morrow, in honor of Queen Victoria's jubilee. Posters warning Americans to keep away from Central Park to-morrow afternoon, and calling on thousands of the Monroe League to bring their musical instruments in their hip pockets have been circulated throughout the city.

**Yale-Princeton Baseball Game at Princeton.**

Pennsylvania Railroad will run special trains to Princeton from foot of 23d Street, N. R., at 12:55 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets at 1:00 P. M., Saturday, June 12th, returning 30 minutes after close of game. Fare, $2.00 round trip. Train will stop at Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, and New Brunswick in each direction.—Adv.

# TRUST PROFITS ON SUGAR

## John De Witt Warner Says a Tax of $90,000,000 Is Levied in Protection's Name.

## BURDEN BORNE BY THE POOR

**The Protection, He Says, Is Procured Through Misrepresentation and by Political Deals Among Senators—Aldrich's Dominating Influence in the Matter.**

John De Witt Warner said yesterday that the sugar schedule, which is being approached in the tariff debate in the Senate, is the most interesting and important item in the Dingley-Aldrich bill.

"As an item of tariff taxation," said Mr. Warner, "the sugar schedule is ideal, from the protectionist point of view. Sugar is the one article used by the poor and the rich to an equal extent; and a tax on it, therefore, falls most heavily on the poor in proportion to their ability to pay it. Its production and distribution are controlled by a concern which is at once the greatest of our mean trusts and the meanest of our great ones.

"It is consistent, therefore, that on this one article there should be levied more than one-third of our total tariff taxation, and that our people should be burdened by a tax of more than $90,000,000 that normally realizes less than $70,000,000 for the Treasury and more than $20,000,000 for the sugar-refining combine; while the same combine is enabled to net an additional $10,000,000 by the opportunity given it to import at present duty rates raw sugars from which it can make refined to be sold by it under the enhanced price assured it by the proposed Aldrich schedule.

"The net 'protection' of from 45 to 60 cents per 100 pounds given to the trust on its refining process alone should be considered as sufficient, when we remember that the labor cost of this process is slightly less than 8¼ cents per 100 pounds. That is to say, Senator Aldrich, in behalf of American labor, would unduly tax wage earners and thus give the trust from five to seven times as much 'protection' as it pays for all the labor involved.

"Next to the wage earner the farmer is dear to the protectionist heart, and he is therefore equally favored by the sugar schedule. Of late years throughout the Eastern and Middle and many of the Central States the competition of the far West has driven our farmers from grain raising into fruit culture. This has now so developed that except for exports of canned goods—jams, preserves, &c., the world ought to supply the world—the business of fruit raising has in its turn become almost profitless; and poverty is now assured to those who are dependent upon fruit culture by the tax of 2 cents a pound on sugar. This increases by from 50 to 75 per cent. the article which would make up from 40 to 75 per cent. of the total weight of the jams, &c., the export of which might insure living prices for the surplus fruits, but which is now practically prohibited, the drawback provisos not being of practical benefit in the case of exports of food products containing sugar.

"When the Dingley bill was reported to the House I said, in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the Senate would so amend it as to provide an ad valorem duty on sugar. My prediction, unfortunately, has proved true.

**Arguments Based on Wrong Figures.**

"Senator Aldrich's figures as to the rendement output of 'hard refined sugars' from raws are not as clear as crystal. If the figures he gives are the calculations on which export drawbacks are calculated, this simply shows that the trust is swindling the Treasury.

"Senator Aldrich assumed that German granulated is equal to our refined sugar, and then says that the German export bounty enables the German to sell his product 'at a less price than the American refiner has to pay for 96-degree centrifugals' (standard raws;) also that 'for months raw beet sugar and German granulated have been sold on an absolute parity of value, taking only into account the percentage of pure sugar contained in each'; also 'that the cost of refining sugars in the United States is approximately one-half cent a pound,' and that our total importation of German granulated in 1896 was 187,000,000 pounds, or only one twenty-fifth of our consumption, which he put correctly at about two million long tons, or nearly four and one-half billion pounds.

"If this is true, then the trust and its allies pay as much for their raw sugar as they could buy their refined for, and consequently waste annually the cent which refining it, and thus throw away from $15,000,000 to $17,000,000 a year which they might save by simply shutting up their refineries, hiring a couple of bookkeepers, and taking their leisure.

"The fact is that the bulk of the 'German granulated' is not a refined sugar at all, is not selling in competition with American granulated, or even in rivalry with Dutch granulated, but competes with our 'plantation granulated' and off grades of 'soft,' or 'yellow,' sugars, as can be seen by the daily market reports. The market reports also show clearly that the quotations are the grades below 'hard refined' sugar, which is the only one that Mr. Aldrich or the Sugar Trust ever remembers.

"As to importations, there could be none of either German granulated or Dutch granulated except for the Trust, which occasionally lets us to buy imported sugar in spite of the duty, just as the other day American contractors, who would have been glad to supply our Indian Bureau at a liberal profit, were compelled by the Trust's 'factor's agreement' to fix such exorbitant prices in their bids that our own Government had to contract with the Dutch, who were glad to do business on a margin of ⅛ cent or 1-16 cent, instead of ½ cent a pound.

**Profits Through Protection.**

"The Sugar Trust refines sugar more cheaply than any one else on earth, and leaves a net margin between standard raw and equivalent refined averaging over 1 cent a pound, and Mr. Aldrich says it costs one-half cent a pound to refine, to say nothing of the dividends on watered stock, legislative expenses, and sundry other things. But the foreigner, who has no Senate to pay, gets along with a more moderate profit, and the net margin in foreign markets between raw and refined, after allowance for parity, is from 40 cents to 60 cents per 100 pounds, thus giving a net protection of from 14 cents to 21 cents per 100 pounds to the refiner in the 35 per cent. ad valorem item alone.

"The American refiners, as far back as 1880, had so improved their processes that H. O. Havemeyer admitted before the Ways and Means Committee that the Sugar Trust could refine sugar cheaper than England could. Mr. Tucker asked him this question: 'Would you be able to compete in the business market if there were perfect free trade in sugar?' He replied: 'We would beat them. We can refine sugar here more cheaply than they can in England.'

"In 1881 Mr. Havemeyer said that if imported sugar could be put into bonded warehouses, and transferred from such warehouses without payment of duty, and this sugar refined and exported free of duty—or creating a condition the equivalent of free trade—the export of refined sugar would be very greatly increased. 'I do not see why, under free trade in sugar,' said Mr. Havemeyer, 'we could not supply a very large proportion of the world's consumption.'

"This shows conclusively that the Sugar Trust has never needed 'protection.' The margin between the price of raw and refined sugar was, at the beginning of 1884, 1 4-10 cents a pound. By the end of 1884 it had fallen to less than six-tenths of a cent a pound. In 1884 the Havemeyers began working in their new refinery, and employed methods and machinery so admirably adapted to the refining of sugar that they rapidly drove the margin down to the lowest figure it had ever reached. The older concerns, still using their antiquated machinery, lost money, while H. O. Havemeyer testified that Havemeyer & Elder had made 'lots of it.' They had exported sugar to England, where it had to compete with cheap German sugars made by 'foreign cheap labor,' and made lots of money.

"When asked if he would be willing to try the experiment of free trade, Mr. Havemeyer said: 'Why should I? Certainly not.' There was more profit to him in 'protection,' even if it was not necessary."

Go to Cleveland by new afternoon train of New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Entire day for business. Returning, leave Cleveland 6:00 P. M., arrive New York 10:35 next morning.—Adv.

## MRS. NANCY E. CLEM DEAD.

**Central Figure in Indiana's Most Famous Criminal Case.**

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10.—Mrs. Nancy E. Clem is dead. She was the central figure in Indiana's most famous criminal case. She was tried five times for murder, twice sentenced to be hanged, and finally escaped on a technicality. She was finally convicted of perjury and served four years in the State Female Reformatory.

## BOAT'S CREWS STILL MISSING.

**Some of the Men of the Buckhurst Burned at Sea in Port.**

The steamer Advance, from Colon, arrived at Quarantine late last night, having among the passengers Capt. D. Thompson and part of the crew of the British ship Buckhurst, which, while on the voyage from Newcastle, New South Wales, to Panama, was abandoned, on account of fire, May 9, in the Pacific Ocean. Up to the time of the Advance leaving Colon, no tidings of the other boat's crew had been received.

## NON-UNION MEN UNWELCOME.

While Meyer Schoenfeld, the leader of the party, was addressing the striking tailors at Walhalla Hall last night, some one discovered that there were non-union men present and a fight ensued.

The offensive parties were ejected from the hall, and the speaker continued his address. For a time it looked as if there would be serious trouble, but order was restored after a few blows had been struck. Schweitzer and Goldstein of the Executive Board announced that seventeen more contractors had signed the union agreement yesterday. The employes of Julius Stein & Co. concluded not to strike until the cloakmakers union is ready.

## AT THE FOOT OF MT. ST. ELIAS.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, June 10.—Henry G. Bryant has arrived at Yuakutat, at the base of Mount St. Elias, with a party of five who will scale the mountain. Bryant is a Philadelphia, and headed a party of explorers in Labrador in 1891. He was also a member of the Peary relief expedition in 1894.

Bryant is accompanied by S. J. Entrikin and E. B. Latham of Atlanta, who is a member of the United States Geological Survey. It is his intention to plant the American flag on the summit ahead of the Italian Prince Luigi, who has gone North to carry the Italian flag up the mountain.

## TIEN-TSIN HAS A FIRE HORROR.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan 10.—A terrible disaster that resembles the Paris fire in all its details, is reported from Tien-tsin, China, where over a hundred people lost their lives in an attempt to escape from a burning death trap. A festival was in progress in a temple dedicated to the Queen of Heaven. All around the building hung awnings and inflammable materials were strung about.

The place was crowded day after day and it was when the festivities were at their height with women and children crowding the edifice to the doors that fire broke out. A terrible panic ensued. Men and women struggled for exits, trampling the weaker and the children under foot. Many who were near the doors were out from escape by the crowds. The exact number who lost their lives will never be known, but the estimates run over 100. A municipal investigation will follow.

## SHEET MUSIC COUNTERFEITED.

Music publishers of New York and vicinity have united to prevent the flooding of the United States with contraband sheet music. Some twelve firms of New York and Brooklyn with T. B. Harms of 18 East Twenty-second Street at their head, have been investigating and claim to have found thousands of counterfeit copies on sale. They assert that the sales have been so extensive as to cause a depression in the legitimate trade.

Since Tuesday the Music Publishers' Association of the United States has been in session at the Broadway Central Hotel. Attention has been called to the extensive counterfeiting and vigorous action will be taken.

"The Imperial Music Company of Toronto, Canada," said President Harms, "has been the chief offender of late, and has sent hundreds of thousands of sheet music into this country. They have no copyrights, and in issuing this music violate both the postal laws and the copyright laws."

## DIED IN CENTRAL PARK.

An unknown man was found last night by Park Policeman Kelly lying in an unconscious condition on the drive in Central Park which leads to the conservatory lake and only a little distance from Seventy-fourth Street. The policeman found the man breathing heavily, and he at once called an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. Before the surgeon arrived the man expired. The body was taken to the Arsenal and the Coroner notified.

The dead man was thirty years of age and 5 feet 5 inches tall. One of his legs was shorter than the other. He had sandy hair, a blonde mustache, blue eyes, and wore black clothes. A note written on a "Herald want blank" was also discovered. This read as follows: "If my body is found dead, please notify Mrs. Laura Buehler, 2,172 Second Avenue. She will also find a package at Max Raus's store, which she will find to be of interest if she will get same."

The police say there is nothing in the outward appearance of the body to indicate poison or suicide. The place on Second Avenue is a saloon, but it was too late to learn anything there last night.

## THE WRECK OF THE SIGLIN.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., June 10.—The steamer City of Topeka arrived here this morning from Alaska with the news that while she was at Sitka the revenue cutter Corwin towed in the derelict-schooner General Siglin, which was wrecked while en route from San Francisco to Unalaska, and all on board were lost.

Only one body was found on the schooner, that of a six-year-old son of Manager Greenfield of the Alaska Commercial Company, who, with his wife and three children, sailed on the ill-fated schooner from San Francisco.

It is thought all on board were drowned before leaving the schooner, and that their bodies were afterwards washed out as all the ports and hatches were open. A bag containing $2,000 in gold was found on the schooner.

**Slight Fire in the Ariston.**

On the sixth floor of the ten-story apartment house, known as The Ariston, at 1,730 Broadway, some curtains in the apartments of William F. Draper were found burning last evening. A servant girl told John Cook, the elevator man, who shot his car down to the basement and got Engineer O'Flaherty. The two men got to wor': on the flames, which had made considerable headway. An alarm was turned in, and the firemen soon arrived and dragged a line up to the sixth floor. The flames were soon extinguished, but considerable damage was done by water.

**Mrs. Mary Pomeroy Injured.**

Mrs. Mary Pomeroy, fifty years old, of 160 East Twenty-fifth Street, was knocked down last night at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street by a bicycle ridden by Charles A. Rose, twenty-four years old, of 141 Second Avenue. Mrs. Pomeroy was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from two scalp wounds, and Rose was locked up.

**Grief Leads to Suicide.**

Mrs. Antonio Drahorad, a widow, forty-three years old, died at her home, 328 East Seventy-second Street, yesterday, from the effects of a dose of Paris green, which she took with suicidal intent. Grief over the recent death of her only son is the supposed cause.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

6:30 A. M.—142 East Fourth Street; Joseph Huebesch; damage slight.

9:10 A. M.—402 East Ninety-fourth Street; Henkel & Co.; damage, $800.

1:50 P. M.—873 Eighth Avenue; Henrietta Schwartz; damage, $20.

7:30 P. M.—209 Bleecker Street; J. Calp; damage slight.

9:30 P. M.—1,730 Broadway; W. F. Draper; damage, $300.

## COLLECTING WATER TAXES.

**Complaints of Citizens Answered by Columbus O. Johnson, Water Registrar—How the Bills Are Sent.**

The course of events in the Bureau of Water Register of this city does not always run as smoothly as does Croton water. The payment of water taxes, which is now progressing on the ground floor of the American Tract Society Building, is usually marked by more or less friction, in which the Registrar and his clerks are forced to hear expressions of opinion of unstudied frankness from irate taxpayers.

A citizen who owns property upon which a large quantity of water is consumed writes to this newspaper that he has been trying for a long time to induce the Water Registrar to render his bills monthly. "But the most that the water authorities would promise me," says this citizen, "was to send the bills in quarterly. Instead of doing even that, however, they never rendered my bills oftener than twice a year, and then at uncertain intervals. It will now be a year the latter part of this month since a bill was sent to me, although I have several times called for the same. I have known of instances where persons paid Croton water bills twelve and eighteen months past due and no interest charged." This same citizen adds: "One other phase of the matter: Why should not all buildings and dwellings be metered and pay for the quantity of water used, the same as certain classes of buildings are now required to do?"

Columbus O. Johnson, the Water Registrar, said, in reply to a request for information regarding the methods upon which his bureau was conducted: "Since I have been in charge of this office I have been trying to improve its discipline and increase its efficiency. One of the first reformatory steps that I was obliged to take was to discharge twenty-one water meter Inspectors for shirking their duties. We now have a new force of ten Inspectors, who do nothing but read the meters (of which there are about 35,000 in New York) four times each year. The water bills are sent out twice each year to meter holders, unless requested oftener. It is the purpose of this office to accommodate the consumers in the matter of rendering bills whenever it is possible to do so. If a consumer requests that the water bills be sent to him quarterly and fails to get them that way it is not because of any intentional neglect on the part of this office. Frequently meters get out of order and do not register, and when repairs are required it is some months before we can re-establish a basis of registration. We invariably try to accommodate consumers who desire their bills rendered at stated periods.

"I do not think the city loses anything to speak of by not keeping up the collections closer. Citizens usually pay as soon as they can, and we are unable to force them. At any rate, about one-half of the water rates are received in advance. The great majority of consumers come in and pay their water tax for the year within the first few months. All water taxes are due May 1, and are made payable at any time up to the last of July. If these taxes are not paid on Aug. 1 a penalty of 5 per cent. is added. If not paid on Nov. 1 an additional 10 per cent. is added, making a total penalty of 15 per cent. Then, if the back tax and penalties are not paid by the following August, the gross amount is returned to the Bureau of Arrears and it is made a lien on the property at the legal rate of interest."

## A NEW PRESIDENT FOR HOBART.

**Trustees Appoint the Rev. Robert Ellis Jones of New York City.**

GENEVA, N. Y., June 10.—The Board of Trustees of Hobart College met this afternoon in Library Hall, with a full attendance. The committee from the board appointed last January to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of the college presented the name of the Rev. Robert Ellis Jones, rector of All Angels' Church, New York, to succeed former President Potter, resigned.

The recommendation of the committee was approved, and the appointment of Mr. Jones was made by the unanimous vote of the board. If the appointment is accepted as considered probable, it is expected that the new President will attend the coming commencement, and enter upon his duties at the opening of the Fall term.

The Rev. Mr. Jones was seen at his home, 14 East Ninth Street, last night by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter and said:

"It is likely I will accept the appointment," he said, "but I have received no official notification and I am not informed in regard to the conditions prevalent at the college.

"A private dispatch informing me of my election was sent me this afternoon, saying the ballot was unanimous, but until I receive official notification of the appointment and satisfy myself about the present condition of the college I cannot decide definitely."

A New Yorker by birth, the Rev. Robert Ellis Jones attended the public schools of this city, and prepared for college at Alexandria, Va. He entered William's College, Oxford, in 1870, with honor, and as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. While serving on the United States Geological Survey, in 1881 and 1882, he took a private course in theological study under Bishop Pinkney of the Diocese of Maryland. Induce ments were offered him to remain in the field of science, among others the position of astronomer on the Greely expedition.

He, however, preferred theology, and in 1883 took charge of St. James's Chapel, at Williamstown, Mass., which he left to become rector of St. James's Church in Kalamazoo, Mich., remaining there five years, and meeting with great success in church work. In 1890 he became rector of Trinity Church, Columbus, Ohio, and remained there until failing health compelled him in 1894 to go to Europe in an attempt to recuperate.

On his return to America his health was not such as to encourage him in seeking an independent charge, and he accepted the post of senior assistant at Grace Church of this city. Of late he has been assistant at All Angels' Church on West Eighty-first Street. While abroad he prosecuted his studies extensively in the University of Berlin and has also studied at Columbia University.

## SULLIVAN CHALLENGES "FITZ."

**The Cornish Man Promises an Answer at an Early Date.**

BUFFALO, June 10.—John L. Sullivan arrived in Buffalo this evening, and in company with his backer, Frank B. Dunne of Boston, immediately started on a hunt for Champion Fitzsimmons.

The rival pugilists came together at the Lyceum Theatre, where Fitzsimmons's vaudeville company is holding forth. Sullivan wanted to talk fight right away, but was prevailed on to wait until the conclusion of the performance.

At 11 o'clock to-night Sullivan, Fitzsimmons, Dunn, Martin Julian, and a host of local "sports" met at the Tifft House. Sullivan issued a formal challenge to Fitzsimmons for a finish fight for the world's championship and a side bet of $5,000. Dunn produced $1,000 to bind the match.

Fitzsimmons at first declared that he thought he had earned a rest, and did not intend to fight again for at least a year, but on Sullivan urging him strongly to arrange a match the champion promised to take the matter into consideration and give Sullivan a definite answer soon. The meeting between the two fighters was quite friendly.

## NO BENEFIT TO WORKINGMEN.

**Window Glass Manufacturers Preparing for the Advanced Tariff.**

PITTSBURG, June 10.—The window glass manufacturers are making provisions to take advantage of the new tariff, so as not to give the workmen any benefit of the advance.

All the factories in the country are compelled to shut down during July and August because the workers, solidified in one labor union, refuse to work these months. The annual wage conference comes up during this period. The workers will this year ask for an advance of 15 per cent. on the strength of the increased tariff. The manufacturers, realizing this, have had their plants working full time, stocking glass, so that it can be sold at advanced prices, while the workmen will be compelled to remain idle for five or six months while this stock is being depleted.

**Two Children Fall Together.**

Rosa Uneintz, seven years old, took her two-year-old brother Abraham out on the second story fire escape at the home of her parents at 80 Henry Street, last night, and stood on a board over the escape opening. The board broke and the children dropped through to the rear yard. The elder child was internally injured and the younger suffered from shock. Both were taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

## AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. J. R. Beers, S. S. Alliance; S. Russell, Jr., Middletown; W. H. Shaw, Hackensack; C. C. Harvey, New Orleans; W. M. Nichols, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—Dr. A. C. Baldwin, Chicago; R. B. Ferguson, Hexham, England; W. J. Bartley, Montreal; Capt. H. F. Gilmore, Col. F. A. Thompson, West Point; C. M. Robinson, Toledo; Lawrence Duke, Durham, N. C.; Stanley Forbes, San Francisco; G. A. Hannaford, Idaho; Isaac A. Lamson, Hamilton.

BARTHOLDI—J. C. Alexander, Boston; George W. Cross, Scranton; B. W. Wrenn, Savannah; Dr. W. L. Babcock, Ogdensburg; J. W. Lewis, New Haven; E. M. Graves, Hartford; F. C. Moore, Wilkesbarre.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—D. A. Schotter, Kensington, England; B. Anderson, Leicester, England; Dr. George F. Selfering, Allentown; Archibald Brytow, Glasgow; Dr. Classena Fosts; C. Sykes, Huddersfield, England; D. B. Shuntz, Berlin, Ontario; Goottfried Burphardt, Knittengen; and B. M. McCormick, Columbus, Ohio.

BUCKINGHAM—Judge H. A. Clapp, Massachusetts Supreme Court, Boston; J. G. Watson, E. J. Matthew, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. O. G. Staples, Washington.

CONTINENTAL—E. R. Graham, Boston; A. H. Whitcomb, Swanzey; J. E. Cullen, Oswego; G. L. Wilson, Boston; Joseph T. Caverly, New London; D. H. Browne, Cleveland.

DEVONSHIRE—S. J. Hamilton, Buffalo; George Earle, Albany; E. L. Requa, Hartford.

ENDICOTT—Dr. R. P. Wright, Amenia; Amos Ellis, Philadelphia.

EVERETT—Charles Gubany, Buda-Pesth; W. B. Skinner, Thomas Rea, London, England; R. Y. Bennett, Freeport, Ohio; A. L. Frothingham, Princeton; W. R. Goodbody, London, England; William J. Bennett, J. S. Smith, Montreal; H. D. Dallas, Nashville; Hofman Philip, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. M. Courage, London, England; ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney, Manchester; Minister to Ecuador J. B. Calvo, Washington; Dr. L. Lankford, Norfolk, Va.; G. Percy Bickford Smith, London, England; E. G. Leigh, Richmond.

GILSEY—J. P. Frothingham, Troy; H. C. Griswold, Chicago; J. M. Hart, Ithaca; N. Hathaway, New Bedford; C. H. Evans, Hudson; Edward A. Haskell, Boston; John De Young Bukey, Buffalo; J. H. Welch, New Britain, Conn.

GRAND—M. C. Roe, Philadelphia; George F. Leonard, Boston; Major Arthur L. Wagner, United States Army; George S. Hier, Syracuse; J. H. Fawcett, New Albany, Ind.; Dr. T. V. Brooks, Washington; J. Page Laughlin, Pittsburg; Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Fort Monroe, O. C. Rhoades, Utica.

GRAND UNION—Greenville Kleiser, Toronto; O. Y. Staples, Washington; U. O. Stewart, Hamilton, Ont.; S. W. Chipman, Waterbury; J. E. Herbert, Montreal; Joseph B. Shormead, Derby, Conn.; John F. Moore, Albany; Dr. E. L. Styles, New Britain; Everett Pomeroy, San Francisco; Dr. E. J. Toof, New Haven; A. C. Hemmingway, Lynn; W. L. Pine, Scarborough, N. Y.; the Rev. L. M. O'Brien, Noroton; H. S. Owler, New London.

HOFFMAN—William Lorimer, Mark Henry, Chicago; William D. Colt, Washington; Frank P. Lane, Toledo; H. Wells, Manchester, England; G. Runeken, Havana; E. Allgeyer, New Orleans; J. F. Mabley, Hoganville, Ga.; B. H. Warring, Baltimore; J. Gans, Little Rock; H. S. Jenkins, Maryland; J. C. McWatters, D. A. Dolan, J. F. Gallagher, Cleveland.

WALDORF—John F. Hurst, Mexican Minister M. Romero, Washington; S. B. Hassant, Frederick Burt, H. Yates, London, England; J. Van Neukirk, Adelaide, South Africa; W. F. Butler, Mauch Chunk; L. D. Ross, Cripple Creek; C. C. Curtiss

# NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL

## It Held Its Annual Commence ment Ex ercises in the Lenox Lyceum Last Evening.

## GEN. WOODFORD'S ADDRESS

**He Eulogized the Law and Gave the Graduates Some Practical Advice—The Prizes Awarded and Degrees Conferred upon the Class.**

The Commencement exercises of the New York Law School were held at Lenox Lyceum last evening. There was a large audience present who greatly enjoyed the exercises and applauded their friends when the degrees were conferred.

After the opening prayer by the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., an address to the graduating class was delivered by the Hon Stewart L. Woodford, LL. D.

**Gen. Woodford's Speech.**

Gen. Woodford said:

"You are about to enter on the practical work of a profession which is at once ancient, necessary, and honorable."

Gen. Woodford divided his remarks into five parts. In the first part he dwelt upon the law as an ancient institution. He said:

"When men submit themselves to any form of law that is more than the caprice of an irresponsible ruler, they need that this law be administered in orderly fashion. This requires a Judge. Each man who comes or is brought before the Judge tells his story, states his case, makes his plea for what he thinks his right. This he does by himself or by some one whom he chooses to be his spokesman. This requires the lawyer. And so as far back as history goes we find the Judge and the pleader.

"Just in proportion as the Constitutions of Government have been theocratic or religious we find that the priesthood have been also Judges and lawyers. And just in proportion as society has been civil in its structure, just in that proportion have lawyers been separate from the clerical or priestly profession, and have become a distinct civil calling or order.

"It is necessary. The law is a substitute for brute force. Men once fought to establish their rights—the stronger in arm and more skillful in fence had the advantage, and so might was right. Then contest of reason took the place of brute force. And so the lawyer took the place of the bully.

"It is an honorable profession. In its purpose—to aid Judges in securing justice. In its practice—however much trickery and chicanery there may be, the general history of the bar is one of honor. The history of England and of this country is a story of lawyers who have stood up for what they believed right.

Gen. Woodford then followed with some good advice to the young lawyers, and was loudly applauded.

The award of prizes and of the prize fellowship was then announced by George Chase, the Dean of the Law School. The following prizes were awarded to the senior class of the day school: First prize of $150, to Francis Burton Harrison, A. B.; second prize of $100, to Nathan Ford Giffin, Ph. B.; third prize o. $75, to Lucius L. Gilbert. In the post-graduate class of the day school the prize of $100 was awarded to Eugene W. Leake, LL. B. A prize of $100 was also awarded in the evening school; this was received by Charles W. Hulst, A. B. All these prizes were awarded upon the combined merits of an essay upon some legal topic and an examination upon a large variety of legal questions. The prize fellowship, which is an office lasting three years at an annual salary of $500, was awarded to Francis Burton Harrison.

**Bachelors of Laws.**

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was then conferred upon the 135 members of the graduating class. Dean Chase announced that by virtue of a charter granted to the Law School by the Legislature during the past Winter, the school now possessed the power to confer its own degrees, and thus stood on an equality in this respect with the other law schools of the State. Heretofore the degrees have been conferred in this school by the Board of Regents of the State. Those receiving the degrees were:

Albert J. Adams, Jr.; M. Shaler Allen, A. B.; George L. Allin, A. B.; Francis L. Archer; John L. Arden, Ph. B.; Carrington G. Arnold, A. B.; Arthur W. Barber, A. B.; Claude S. Beckwith, A. B.; Samuel J. Benson; Ernest G. Bergen, A. B.; Milton E. Blanchard, Edward P. Buffett, Jr., M. E.; Norman W. Chandler, George B. Class, Thomas L. Cole; Percy W. Crane, A. B.; Charles C. Cresson, Jr., A. B.; William T. Croak, A. B.; Abraham David; Thomas Debevoise, A. B.; William F. Delaney, A. B.; John M. Dickinson, A. B.; John J. Donovan, Richard J. Donovan, Clifford E. Dunn; George P. Dyer, B. S.; Charles McEarly; Fernando C. Echeverria, A. B.; Echeverria, A. B.; William H. Edwards; Richard M. Farries, A. B.; Gordon Fisher, A. B.; William D. A. Junkin, Matthew J. Keany, Augustus C. Kellogg, A. B.; William Kellogg, A. B.; Paul Kennaday, A. B.; Frederick E. Kessinger, A. B.; Charles H. Ketcham, Clarence B. Kilmer; Edward Kirkland, A. B.; Alphonse G. Koelble, A. B.; James S. Lawson, A. B.; Herbert Leary, William Lesser, Jeremiah Liebermann; John L. Lockwood, Jr., A. B.; John C. Loud, A. B.; George S. Ludlow, A. B.; Henry Mahoney, A. B.; John T. Manning, A. B.; Everard B. Marshall, Herbert A. MacArthur, A. B.; Michael J. McCloskey, A. B.; Edward H. McCray, A. B.; John F. MacFarlane, Edward J. McGoldrick; Lanier McKee, A. B.; Boyd McLean, Louis M. McLean, Charles Millard, Marcus A. Miller; Mark D. Mitchell, B. S.; J Burnet Nash, Edward D. Newman; Patrick T. O'Brien, A. B.; Harold H. O'Connor, A. B.; Edward R. Otheman, A. B.; Hallock Raynor, A. B.; Halton Flemming, A. B.; Louis Frankel, Andrew J. Fraser; Joseph P. Friedman, A. B.; Guy C. Frisbie; Nathan F. Giffin, Ph. B.; Lucius L. Gilbert; Ralph Gillette; Ira J. Greenwood, A. B.; George H. Gorsuch, B. S.; Henry A. Haag, A. B.; Stansbury Hagar, A. B.; Edward P. Hamlin, A. B.; Charles N. Hammond, A. B.; Graeme M. Hammond, Carl Fischer-Hansen; John M. Harrington, A. B.; Francis B. Harrison, A. B.; Henry H. Hart, A. B.; Gerardus P. Herrick, A. B.; Everett B. Heyman, A. B.; George Higgins, Julius L. Hobein; Edward H. Hoos, A. B.; Percy L. Housel, A. B.; Charles W. Hulst, A. B.; Victor von Hungerford, A. B.; Edward M. Hunt, A. B.; Robert A. Inch, A. B.; Charles J. Ivimey, Peter H. James; Orrel A. Parker, B. S.; John S. Parker; Henry M. Post, A. B.; James B. Pyle; Ernest Roberts, A. B.; Alexander C. Rowland, A. M., M. S.; Otto A. Samuels, Martin Saxe; George Schmidt, Jr.; John Schwarzkopf, John J. Sheil; Henry Sheldon, Jr.; Leonard H. Smith, Peter P. Smith; Ernest G. Stevens, A. B.; Joel Stewart; Isidor Straus, A. B.; Jacob S. Strahl, Ignatius Sutherland, William Tallman; John F. Talmage, Jr., A. B.; John A. Thompson, A. B.; Charles C. Troll, A. B.; Harry L. Twichell, A. B.; David P. Van Derveer; Harry Vincent, Jr.; Alfred Well, B. S.; Robert Wherry, A. B.; Raymond S. White, A. B.; Victor E. Wheelock, Ph. B.; John S. Wise, Jr., C. E.; Alfred A. Wright, B. S.; William B. Wright, Arthur H. Yetman.

**The Law School Diplomas.**

The Law School diploma was then conferred upon the following members of the post-graduate class. Third year diplomas. Milton E. Blanchard, William H. Clapp, Fernando C. Echeverria, A. B., Guy C. Frisbie, William Holman, Eugene W. Leake, LL. B.; John J. McElhinney, LL.B.; Walter A. Rosenbaum, Clarence E. Sutherland, Edmund W. Yard, LL. B.

## GIFTS TO VASSAR COLLEGE.

**One of $1,600 Comes from the Estate of a Woman Who Died in India.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 10.—The following gifts have been made to Vassar College:

Mary Elmstead, who died recently in India from cholera contracted while nursing a native girl, left by will $1,600 for the education of two Vassar students as missionaries.

Mrs. Anne Shepherd of Brooklyn has given $8,000 for a scholarship in memory of Mary L. Shepherd, class of '77.

S. D. Coydendall has given the college $350.

John D. Rockefeller has contributed a valuable collection of 2,700 volumes on Greek art and literature.

The Erminie Smith Prize in Geology and Mineralogy has been awarded to Miss Marie Reamer, '97. The Helen Kate Furness Shakespeare Prizes have been awarded: First, to Miss M. M. Tryer, '97; second, to Miss Grace M. Gallaher, '97.

The graduates' scholarships were awarded as follows: In classics, Misses Elizabeth Bishop and Martha M. Clark; English, Miss Florence Hotchkiss; chemistry, Miss Marie Reamer; biology, Miss Anna G. Richery; modern languages, Miss Beatrice Shaw; mathematics, Miss Annie L. Wilkinson.

The Pratt-Babbott Fellowship was awarded to Miss Eloise Ellery, who will study history at Cornell. A fellowship contributed by members of '97, assisted by the Faculty, was awarded to Miss Marion Schlusby, who will study Greek at Chicago University.

# AT EMMA WILLARD SEMINARY.

**Mrs. Russell Sage, Fifty Years a Graduate, Makes an Address—The Art School Exhibit.**

TROY, N. Y., June 10.—The commencement exercises of Emma Willard Seminary opened this morning and were attended by many relatives and friends of the graduates and pupils of the school. Mrs. Russell Sage of New York arrived in the city yesterday and became the guest of Miss Knox, Principal of the seminary. Mr. Sage was unable to accompany her.

The exercises were held in the large recitation room on the second floor of the seminary. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Vice President of the Board of Trustees, presided. The opening address was made by Secretary John H. Peck, in which he paid a touching tribute to the memory of Lewis E. Gurley.

Mrs. Russell Sage followed with an address to the class. The event marks the fiftieth anniversary of Mrs. Sage's graduation.

In her address Mrs. Sage, besides paying a feeling tribute to Mrs. Willard and other teachers, said:

> "Life is like an inn
> Upon a summer day;
> Some stay to sup
> And then away;
> They who longest stay
> Have the most to pay.

"So I am here to-day to verify the ditty of the ancient poet, and yet we live twice when we can reflect with pleasure on the days that are gone; therefore fifty years of retrospect give me the value of one hundred years, does it not? Am I a fossil, an antique? Truly not, only an antiquarian, a 'lover of old things,' the dictionary says, and that is true of me in the sense of all that has come to me out of the dear, precious past, and the girl of half a century ago is glad to revisit the old homestead and unlock closets full of cherished and sacred memories.

"Graduated at 18, teaching at 25, married at 40, and nearing 70, I recall that Emerson has said: 'I cannot remember the dinners I have eaten, nor the books I have read, but all have helped to make me.' And thus it is with me to-day, so that Wayland, Kames, Legendre, and Stewart have been so incorporated into my being that I could not have been what I am without them. The mother at home, the teacher supplementing that dear mother, builds for eternity as well as time, and 'the velocity into which time flies is infinite,' as is most apparent to those who look back, and to-day speedily passing will soon be yesterday. The present is largely chaotic, the future a great uncertainty, so the past is the only division of time that is certainly ours.

"Congratulations are in order for the gain in many ways, and yet I should be derelict if a note of warning is omitted in regard to woman's progress in these latter days. The heritage of the old days must not be discarded. There is a painful tendency to a want of reverence for the elders and 'department,' the one thing that bears a significant part in this diploma of fifty years ago, is now seemingly unimportant. We are proud of the fine intellectual attainments of the new generation, while deprecating some things that have developed with it.

"The girls of Mrs. Emma Willard's school would have been ashamed of the conduct that could have dishonored her example and teaching, and yet they were not one whit behind the modern girl intellectually when the difference in accessories for acquiring knowledge is considered. The modest, refined and womanly influence of Mrs. Emma Willard and her gifted daughter, Mrs. John H. Willard, is needed as much today (if not more) than when they were living to radiate and preserve in their very essence the spirit and traditions of the early days of Troy Female Seminary.

"Then, to you young ladies, I commend from my own experience of life the cultivation of manners and sound, common sense. Knowledge is good, very good, but obedience is just as important in the foundation of character, and, while independence of thought and strong convictions have wrought well in the world's growth and development, character building that has these for foundations is being forgotten. Character is a perfectly educated will, and letting will without education govern the individual, making deformity. Opportunity and close observation on the part of one who knows of what she speaks leads Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton to say that the emancipated woman has much to learn of men.

"The attempt to place women on equal footing with men has just had a miserable onslaught at the greatest of England's colleges and in the land of noble men, and a writer says that after twenty years Cambridge has rejected woman as they would a beggar who did not know her place. Women have leaped barriers, overcome obstacles, achieved splendid victories, but self-mastery has still to be learned. 'He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city,' may be said as well of women as of men. That this ruling of the spirit does not prevail everywhere is evidenced in the frequent and bitter animosities and recriminations in women's societies and clubs. Queen Victoria, to be sure, has ruled a kingdom for sixty years, but we know that the love and wisdom of the Prince Consort had much to do in forming her judgment when younger, while wise men have ruled in her councils always.

"A perfected humanity must combine the most exalted qualities of both men and women, and lack of refinement in women but delays the coming of that better day when they shall walk together, one in soul, mind and purpose, according to the will of God who created both 'in His own image.'

"Order is heaven's first law, but order cannot exist without obedience to law, and the greatest Teacher that ever walked this earth promulgated this gospel, 'Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled,' and this is something above biology, or any other ology taught in the schools.

"After your diploma and graduation what? I tell you gladly, a straight, onward, upward, walking toward the light that shone in the face of the Infinite One, whom Mrs. Willard and all the sainted ones of earth have followed, even in weakness."

This afternoon and to-morrow occurs the second annual exhibition of the Emma Willard Art School. The exhibit is one of great attractiveness and is being held in the Anna M. Plum Memorial Hall.

# LAST WORDS AT WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, June 10.—At dress parade to-night, which was the last one for the graduating class, there were some impressive incidents. One was the weird playing by the band of the familiar air "Home, Sweet Home," and concluding with "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Just before the battalion of cadets retired from the parade ground, Col. S. M. Mills, the Commandant, called the members of the graduating class from the ranks and addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen of the graduating class: I congratulate you upon the final completion of your course of studies at the academy, and I most cordially welcome you to the grade of the commissioned officer. I thank the officers of the class and the other members of the class, when performing duties of officers for their valuable assistance and loyal support in carrying out the regulations of the academy, and in aiding in maintaining the standard of discipline that prevails in the corps to-day. I fully realize and appreciate how much of this efficiency is due to the high conception of duty entertained and enforced by the cadet officers of the battalion.

"In separating from you I wish to repeat the suggestion which I made some five years ago to the graduating class of that year, and which I have reiterated on many occasions since, and as a parting advice, and that is on all occasions, whether on duty or off duty, be particular at all times to show the proper respect and obedience to your superiors in rank. If the superior officer relaxes in his intercourse from this standard to you, do not you fail at all times to extend to him the courtesy due him by his rank and years of service. This is enjoined by the regulations, and it is besides one of the principal charms of the official and social intercourse that exist between officers and should be cultivated by all. In all particulars of this kind it is well to remember the teachings and instructions you have received as cadets, and to follow them.

"I wish the greatest amount of joy and happiness to you all in the various branches of the service to which you may be assigned, and I will note with pleasure and gratification all the success that may come to each of you in your honest efforts and devotion to duty. The class of 1897, I predict is as well entitled to win these successes as other classes that have gone before."

Col. Mills's tour of duty ends here to-morrow, and he and his family will go abroad.

The graduating hop was held in the Academy Building, and the members of the first class will graduate to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

**Hood's Pills**

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pocket-ets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

# THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

## Its Sixty-fifth Annual Commencement Held in Carnegie Hall Before a Large Audience.

## DR. MACCRACKEN'S ADDRESS

**Degrees Conferred and Prizes Awarded—Full List of Those Who Received the Honors—Many Distinguished Persons Present at the Exercises.**

The New York University last night held its sixty-fifth annual commencement in Carnegie Hall, conferring degrees on the graduates of the university. Several days prior to the exercises of last night, the commencements of the Department of Medicine and the Department of Law were held, and large classes graduated. In all, degrees were conferred on 344 graduates, divided as follows: Law, 142; medicine, 114, and last night of the university, 88. The Rev. Dr. H. M. MacCracken, Chancellor of the university; many members of the Faculty, and guests of prominence were present, and the exercises took place before almost the entire undergraduate body and hundreds of alumni and friends of the graduates.

Beside Chancellor MacCracken were Dean C. D. Ashley of the department of law, Dean John P. Munn of the department of medicine, Dean John D. Prince and Dean Edward R. Shaw of the department of pedagogy, in their academic robes and caps, and the Rev. Father Malone of the University Regents, Dr. Isaac C. Pierson, Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. Schenck, Prof. T. D. Kennerson, Prof. Francis H. Stoddard, and Myer S. Isaacs.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Schenck began the evening's exercises.

The Seventh Regiment Band played after the invocation, and this programme followed, interspersed with music:

Bachelor's oration, "Perstare et Praestare," Laurel Wesley Demeritt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Master's oration, "The Scope of Ethics," John Henry MacCracken, B. A., New York City; Doctor's oration, "Evolution, Calvinism, and Optimism," Walter Laidlaw, Ph.D., New York City.

**Conferring the Degrees.**

The following degrees were conferred by Chancellor MacCracken:

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

George A. Cain, Midland Park, N. J.; Laurel Wesley Demeritt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edwin Louis Garvin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Julia William Godfrey, New York City; Edmund W. Greacen, New York City; George Edward Mayer, New York City; Richard Stanley Povey, New York City; Louis Irving Snyder, Suffern, N. Y.; Willard J. Tompkins, Stapleton, S. I.; Robert Stillman Wightman, New York City.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Albert A. Andersen, Bayonne, N. J.; George W. M. Clark, New York City; Richard Berrian Coons, Garrisons, N. Y.; John Vredenburgh Denick, Long Island City, N. Y.; William Louis Hartman, New York City; Lewis Montefiore Isaacs, New York City; William Lipman Levy, New York City; David Orr, New York City; Kengo Moriya, Suwa, Nagano-ken, Japan.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Bertram Palmer Allen, New York City; Alfred Chapman Benedict, New York City; Howard Hill, New York City; William Arnold Bradley, New York City; John Turney Fetherston, New Brighton, S. I.; Moody Bliss Gates, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; John Hall McKay, New York City; Walter Elwood Pettigrew, Hackensack, N. J.; Winfred Henry Roberts, Springfield, L. I.; Adolph Salmon, New York City; Frederick Sikora, Astoria, L. I.; Erik Wilhelm Wallin, Gefle, Sweden; George Wood, New York City.

The following received certificates for engineering: B. P. Allen, J. T. Fetherston, W. E. Pettigrew, W. H. Roberts, A. Salmon, F. Skene, E. Wallin, and G. Wood.

The degree of Civil Engineer was conferred upon Wesley Warner Burden, John Furlong Creeden, Anthony F. Grümenthal, Frederick P. Kafka, Frederick Skene, and Edwin Clarence Eckel.

**Masters of Arts.**

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon:

James Oscar Boyd, Princeton, N. Y., B. A. 1895, New York University; Adolph Henry Halthusen, Yonkers, N. Y., 1891, Concordia College; John Henry MacCracken, New York City, B. A. 1894, New York University; John Melville, Long Island City, N. Y., B. A. 1892, University of London; George Washington Osborn, New York City, B. A. 1895, New York University; Frank Woodworth Pine, New York City, B. A. 1894, University of Michigan; William Edward Staub, Elizabeth, N. J., B. A. 1887, Bucknell University; William Sydney Stevens, New York City, B. A. 1890, Washington College; Thomas Bennett Thomas, Monroe, N. Y., B. A. 1883, Mount Union College.

The degree of Master of Philosophy was conferred upon:

James C. Byrnes, New York City, B. S. 1886, College of the City of New York.

The degree of Master of Science was conferred upon:

John Dearling Haney, New York City, B. S. 1895, College of the City of New York.

**Doctors of Philosophy.**

The following received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy:

John Campbell, New York City, B. A. 1888, College of the City of New York; M. A. 1890, Columbia University. Thesis: "The Song of Deborah." George Erdmann Dickman, New York City, B. S. 1892, Wesleyan University; M. A. 1894, New York University. Thesis: "Controversial Elements in Lucretius." William Landon Felter, Brooklyn, N. Y., B. A. 1892, College of the City of New York. Thesis: "The Evolution of the Essay." Julius W. Knapp, New York City, B. A. 1879, Muhlenburg College. Thesis: "Indiscriminate Charity." Walter Lee Sheldon, New York City, B. A. 1881; M. A. 1886, University of Toronto. Thesis: "A Christian Propaedeutic." Edwin L. Sargent, Cambridge, Mass., B. A. 1885; M. A. 1871, Harvard University. Thesis: "Compulsory Education." Charles Gray Shaw, Newark, N. J., B. L. 1894, Cornell University; Ph. M. 1896, New York University. Thesis: "Deism; with a Bibliography of the Principal Works of the Deistic Controversy from Blobtos to Hume."

The degree of Master of Pedagogy was conferred upon the following:

Martin Luther Cox, John Dwyer, Mary E. Guirey, Denorah M. Joseph, Cecil Arthur Kidd, Marion Lenher, Ferdinand Maenner, Rose M. A. McManus, Stanley Isaac Reed, Frederick B. Risley, Loretta M. Rochester, Edwin Lewis Stephens, Edward W. Stitt.

The four Doctors of Pedagogy were:

Lois Margaret Hicks, George Hastings McNair, Rose M. Lathrop, Miriam E. Wheeler.

**Honorary Degrees.**

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Frederic William True, (Class of '78,) Washington, D. C. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon George Washington Smith, Plainfield, N. J., and Theodore A. Leggett of Staten Island.

Owing to lack of notification, those on whom the honorary degrees were conferred were absent, but the degrees were formally awarded "in absentia."

**The Prizes Awarded.**

The prize awards were then announced by the Chancellor, as follows:

Hebrew Prize.—Willard Jay Tompkins and George A. Cain, (owing to the equally high standing of both these students, the prize was divided into two parts.)

Latin Prize.—Willard Jay Tompkins and Louis Montefiore Isaacs. (Owing to the equally high standing of these students the prize was divided into two parts.)

The Butler Euclelan Prizes—First, Benjamin S. Barringer; second, Edwin Louis Garvin.

The Walter D. Inman Fellowship.—Walter Elwood Pettigrew.

Chemical Prize.—John Bradford Briggs, Jr.

A Ogden Butler Fellowship.—L. W. Demeritt.

German Prize.—John Bradford Briggs, Jr.

James Gordon Bennett Prize.—William Lipman Levy.

After further music by the Seventh Regiment Band, Chancellor MacCracken addressed the students, saying, in part:

**Chancellor MacCracken's Address.**

"I want to make a confession to-night on behalf of some of our people in New York University. All the last year we were more or less in trepidation lest the making of the Greater New York might lead to the invention of a new name for the city, so that the old name would lose its significance. We are happy to-night that we are not to lose from our city the name New York; we are not to lose any of the ideas that are associated with this name.

"To-night New York University hails the city whose Alfred it wears; it rejoices in the new Corcumference given that name, and we pledge ourselves to do the utmost in our power to make this name mean truth and light and well-being to mankind."

All rose while the Rev. Dr. John Hall pronounced the benediction. The Grand Marshal was Alfred Chapman Benedict, and the Commencement Committee comprised William Arnold Bradley, Chairman; Alfred Chapman Benedict, William Lipman Levy, Richard Stanley Povey, John Turney Fetherston, George Edward Mayer, and George Wood.

New trains for Indianapolis and St. Louis by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 9:00 P. M., arrive Indianapolis next evening, St. Louis second morning.—Adv.

# BIG FRESHETS IN NEW ENGLAND

**Three Men Killed in a Railroad Wreck—Trains Derailed and 92,000,000 Feet of Logs Swept Down Stream.**

BOSTON, June 10.—New England was visited by a storm last night which, from the amount of damage done, has become one of the worst in many years, although, according to official records, the actual amount of rain was not unusual. Most of the rain which fell came down with great violence at intervals between the hours of 4 o'clock P. M. and midnight.

The railroads suffered most severely, particularly the Boston and Maine and its branches in New Hampshire. Wrecks occurred at Exeter and Seabrook, while trains were stalled in many other places by serious wash-outs. Traffic between Boston and the North and East was greatly impeded. The only fatalities reported occurred in the wreck at Exeter, in which three men were killed. From Vermont and New Hampshire comes news of swollen rivers, the height of which approaches that reached in the famous freshets of the Spring of 1896.

There was a serious break in a log boom at Bellows Falls, Vt., whereby 12,000,000 feet of logs were released. These rushed down the Connecticut River to Turner's Falls, Mass., where another boom held 80,000,000 feet. The pressure was too great, and the second boom parted, and the combined drive of logs was carried away.

At Dover, N. H., where in 1896 four bridges and a business block were carried away by the floods, the Cocheco Mills were compelled to suspend operations, and at Amesbury, Mass., work in the carriage factories is impeded by flooded cellars.

In the western part of Massachusetts the Connecticut River swept away the dam of the Warner Manufacturing Company at Greenfield, and caused other damage.

Considerable damage to crops is also reported from some sections.

**CONCORD'S WATER CUT OFF.**

**Lake Penacook Overflows and the City's Mains Are Empty.**

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—The rainfall here has been heavier than in a score of years, and great damage has been done to railways and streets. Serious trouble is threatened at Lake Penacook, the source of the city's water supply, three miles to the northwest.

Before last night the water had reached a point three inches above the highest mark, and trouble then was only prevented by opening the floodgates and allowing the water to escape through the avenues provided for such an emergency. These avenues proved inadequate to relieve the additional strain caused by last night's rain, and the water broke away to the east, pouring in a great volume down Hutchins Street, over the Concord and Claremont Railroad, across West State Street, and from thence to the intervales. The pipes are therefore empty and the citizens are procuring water from whatever source they can.

**Crops Ruined on the Mohawk.**

SCHENECTADY, June 10.—The heavy rain of Tuesday night and yesterday has caused a twelve-foot freshet in the Mohawk River. Hundreds of acres of recently planted lands are submerged, and the crops of broom corn, potatoes, hay, and rye are ruined. The losses through the entire valley will be very heavy.

# DUAL LYNCHING PREVENTED.

**Mob on a Freight Train Side Tracked at Greenbrier, Ala.—Troops Out.**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 10.—Gov. Johnston received a telegram this morning from Sheriff Fulghum of Huntsville, Ala., saying that a mob of 200 men had captured a freight train at Decatur last night and started to Huntsville to lynch the two Decatur negroes, Lewis Moore and Claude Neville, who are charged with criminally assaulting Nellie Lawton, white, age thirteen, and who were sent to Huntsville for safe keeping. The train was sidetracked at Greenbrier, and the mob walked back to Decatur in disgust.

Gov. Johnston ordered the Huntsville company to report to the Sheriff under arms to protect the jail from any mob. Two thousand rounds of ammunition were ordered sent from Birmingham on the noon train, and the Governor has telegraphed the Colonel of the Second Regiment to hold one of the Birmingham companies in readiness to go to Huntsville at a moment's notice.

At 11 o'clock Gov. Johnston telegraphed Sheriff Fulghum to protect the prisoners at all hazards, and he would give him all the troops necessary.

# CUBANS ADDRESS A SCHOOL.

**Principal Boyer Says that He May Be Called Before the Board of Education.**

The opening exercises at Grammar School No. 87, at Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue yesterday morning were attended by several members of the Cuban Junta. On Wednesday the principal of the school, Edward H. Boyer, received a letter saying that President T. Estrada Palma, Gen. Julio Sanguily, Remigio Lopez, Dr. Henry Lincoln Zayas, and B. G. Guerra would visit the school.

The party arrived and were escorted to the platform by Principal Boyer. The exercises were gone through with as usual, and before their close Dr. Zayas made a brief address to the boys upon patriotism, and told of the struggle of Cuba for liberty. When Secretary MacMullen of the Board of Education learned that the pupils had been addressed by Dr. Zayas, he seemed much astonished, and said that it was done without any authority from the Board of Education.

Principal Boyer, when seen at his home on Morris Heights last evening by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, said: "I received a letter from a gentleman interested in this school announcing that Gen. Sanguily and his friends would call at the school Thursday morning and witness the opening exercises. As a native of the Island, Mr. Guerra, has two children attending the school. The guests arrived at 9 A. M., and the regular opening exercises that are gone through every morning were repeated, without variation. After the pupils had sung 'America' and saluted the flag, I asked Dr. Zayas to say a few words to the boys, which is customary. He spoke for about ten minutes, and in the course of his remarks he referred to the history of our country, and then told of the efforts that had been made in Cuba to establish a republic.

"I then addressed the boys, and called their attention to the fact that we were at peace with all nations of the world and intended to remain so. I also called their attention to the fact that no matter how our sympathies might be excited by those who are struggling for independence, all these matters were under the supervision and care of those who were wiser than we were, and who were acquainted with all the facts. The boys then sang 'Old Glory,' gave the marching salute to the flag, and retired to their rooms. I suppose I will have to go before the board and make an explanation, but I guess I can stand it, considering the fact that no great harm has been done."

# JUMPED ON A REVOLVING BELT.

**Man Sentenced to a Convict Camp Throws Himself to His Death.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 10.—J. E. Miller committed suicide here this evening at the county convict camp of Apperson & Leiper by jumping on a revolving belt of the brick machine. He was instantly ground to pulp.

He came here last week from Hot Springs and was sent to the county farm for ninety days and to pay a fine of $41.15 on a charge of being a vagrant. He said he was a sailor by profession and was forty years old. He was a native of New York, but quit the sea a few years ago at Chicago.

# LA FAYETTE'S VISIT TO UTICA.

**Baron Steuben's Sword Presented at a Tablet Unveiling.**

UTICA, N. Y., June 10.—A tablet commemorating the visit of General the Marquis de La Fayette to this city June 10, 1825, was unveiled in this city to-day. It was erected by the Oneida Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who observed the anniversary to-night.

After the address of the evening, Edmund Wetmore of New York presented to the Oneida Historical Society the sword of Baron Steuben, an heirloom in his family, and a La Fayette medal of 1791.

# OPPOSE TAMMANY METHODS

## Home Rule Democrats Pledge Their Support to Forces Marshaled for Honest Municipal Government.

## WANT A MAN LIKE SETH LOW

**Purroy's Followers Adopt Resolutions Condemning the Wigwam and Its Leaders and Declare for a Man Who Will Be Mayor in Reality as in Name.**

The County Committee of the Purroy or Home Rule Democracy held a meeting at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, last night, to define the attitude of the organization in the pending municipal campaign. The meeting, which was surprisingly large and fairly bubbling with enthusiasm, unanimously committed the Home Rule Democracy to support Seth Low for Mayor, without, however, mentioning him by name.

Between 1,200 and 1,500 men were present, and they cheered to the echo any and all attacks upon Tammany Hall. Before the meeting was opened, the delegates from the Fourth Assembly District aroused interest by marching in behind a drum corps and carrying banners inscribed: "Honest, Fearless, Our Choice for Mayor, George E. Waring," "He Believes in Organized Labor, Liberal Excise Laws, and Freedom to Our Citizens"; "If He Has Spent Money, Labor Has Received It," and "As a Street Cleaning Commissioner he is a success. New York can well trust the city to his care." These banners were placed in conspicuous positions about the hall, and later the men who had borne them voted to support Mr. Low.

Former Police Justice Henry Murray presided. Among the leaders upon the platform were Henry D. Purroy, Senator Guy, ex-Senator Boyd, Joseph A. Goulden, Lawrence E. O'Brien, C. C. Marrin, J. C. Julius Langbein, John J. McKenna, former Fire Chief Shaw, John Murray, Menzo Diefendorf, Prof. E. V. Wright, John B. Shea, and City Magistrate Simms.

Mr. Murray in opening the meeting made a vigorous attack on Tammany Hall and said the purpose of the gathering was to give notice that the Home Rule Democracy is ready to join with all other honest citizens of the Greater New York to keep out of power the corrupt gang that was thrown out to give place to the present administration.

**Tammany's Success a Calamity.**

Mr. Purroy, when he could make himself heard—the applause that greeted him was enthusiastic—presented resolutions from a sub-committee of the Executive Committee, which reaffirmed the cardinal principles proclaimed by the organization in February, and declared that "no greater political calamity could possibly befall our metropolis than would be the election next November of a Mayor, who, however decent his previous career, would necessarily become, from his very surroundings, subservient to the baneful influences of the present besmirched Tammany leaders, whose low conception of party management and of official duty has been laid bare, again and again, to public view, and whose return to control of municipal affairs would surely mean a speedy recurrence of those shameful days when there was without any increase in the tax-rate, infamous vice readily purchased for itself a precarious license, when important offices were sold at fixed rates, and with them went an implied permission to recoup from the public, when publicans were forced to become self-confessed criminals and when officials who periodically had drained their tills, when the ignorant associates of criminals sat upon the bench to mete out unequal sentences to the city's unfortunates, when appropriations of the people's money were skilfully diverted from public to private ends, and when valuable public franchises and privileges were secretly arranged for, and great corporations were quietly 'protected' as every-day matters of strict political 'business.'"

The resolutions concluded:

"Resolved, That the defeat of Tammany Hall next Fall can be accomplished, provided that there be deliberately and solidly concentrated against it all the forces which, for one good reason or another, are opposed to her present debasing system of control, and provided also that these forces be led by a candidate for Mayor whose nomination comes as the outgrowth of the people's wish, whose high intelligence, firmness, and probity have been successfully tested, who has had practical experience with public affairs and public men, whose name typifies all that is best in home rule, who has shown himself sympathetic with the well-founded grievances of intelligent labor, whose physical and mental strength are fully equal to the onerous task of wisely presiding over the government of 3,500,000 people, and who—in one word—instead of being a mere figure-head for any irresponsible cabal whatever, would be, in reality as well as in name, the Chief Magistrate of the second city of the civilized world."

**Free Speech Invited.**

Mr. Purroy in moving the adoption of the report said it was possible there might be present some person or persons who did not agree with the means outlined to secure the defeat of Tammany Hall. If that were so, he bespoke for them a kindly hearing, for free speech must be had in an organization founded on a revolt against Tammany gag rule. "We are just beginning a campaign," said he, "to decide the most momentous election ever held in this country—to decide whether we are to launch our great metropolis upon a plane worthy of its promising future or to hand it over to the corrupt cabal who have in the past made the otherwise honored name of New York infamous." Mr. Purroy then dilated his hearers on the changed appearance of the political field, and said: "This vast attendance gives full assurance that we have already built up a strong, compact, courageous, and hopeful organization, that is not only to take a part in the election of the first Mayor of Greater New York, but is also destined to rescue the Democratic Party from servitude to the unworthy leaders that now control it." He counseled persevering, earnest, and zealous work, and predicted success.

Former Senator Boyd seconded the resolutions, and moved to add to them one recognizing the good work of corporations in developing the country's resources, deploring the fact that many of them have been perverted into instruments of public extortion, and concluding thus: "We also denounce the clumsily disguised subserviency to monopolistic influences of the present Tammany leaders, whose peculiar methods and practices have been really antagonistic to that patriotic principle of opposition to all monopolies and grasping trusts which prevails among the great mass of democratic citizens."

**Mr. Boyd's Resolution Adopted.**

Mr. Purroy accepted Mr. Boyd's resolution and it was carried with the rest.

Senator Guy, Magistrate Simms, Thomas J. McManus, and Prof. Wright spoke, and Mr. Shea presented the report of a subcommittee on the condition of the organization in the several Assembly districts. This report said that "in more than four-fifths of the Assembly districts complete and reliable political bodies, acting in full sympathy with our objects, have been organized."

Senator Guy attacked the present Tammany leaders for their failure to support Bryan and asserted that the Home Rule Democracy and not Tammany, should be entitled to the name of Democrats. "They say we are not Democrats. We upheld the cause of W. J. Bryan when Tammany Hall was marching to Buffalo to betray it. We upheld it when Sheehan staid over twenty-four hours in Albany to confer with that arch traitor, D. B. Hill," Senator Guy said. Tammany Hall is run by a railroad syndicate of non-residents, who care nothing for New York—a triumvirate, one in London, one in Troy, and one in Albany—and yet who have the impudence to use the cry, "New York for New Yorkers."

"We'll be so hot for the principle of New York for New Yorkers," said the speaker, "that if anybody in London dares to issue an order to us it will not be safe for him to set his foot or feet on these shores." The Senator concluded by praising the man of the type of sturdy, intelligent manhood suggested in the resolution, and predicting a Tammany rout.

Magistrate Simms spoke approvingly of the public improvements under the present Administration, and Mr. McManus made an attack upon Tammany Hall.

**TO PURGE REPUBLICAN ROLLS.**

**Mr. Quigg Will Ask That Enrollment of Two Years Ago be Revised.**

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee, in pursuance of his plan to solidify the party in this city, announced yesterday that he was going to send a communication to the Committee of Twenty-five, which assailed the integrity of the Republican enrollment two years 

WANAMAKER'S

## SUNBEAMS

It needed but a rift in the clouds to induce throngs of shoppers to accept our invitation yesterday to a carnival of worthy bargains. Our Public is never invited to meagre offerings. Store News always concerns ample quantities.

WORTH REPEATING:

*Paris Novelty Dress Goods*, the entire stock reduced an average half. Elegance and economy.

*Silk remnants*, from 1 to 7 yards, half prices.

*Tapestry Curtains*, for Summer furnishings; were $3 to $7.50; are $2.25 to $5.

*Ribbons*. Black and white checks, 25c; regular 35c and 45c. Scores of other styles equally cheap.

NEW FOR TO-DAY

*Black Dress Goods*. Big reductions on seasonable fabrics. Splendid assortments.

*Printed Cotton Dress Goods*. Scores of these pretty Summer stuffs at 5c, 8c, 10c and 12½c; reduced from 12½c, 18c, 20c and 25c. Unequaled cheapness.

*Muslin Underwear*. Complete stocks. Unprecedented selling. The garments and prices are an eloquent appeal to critical and prudent women.

*Trimmed Millinery*. Not much more than cost of materials to pay for at present prices.

Leghorn Hats, $8.
Short-back Sailor Hats, $5.
Children's Hats, $2.

Exquisitely trimmed, you may be sure.

*Laces*. Broken sets at half prices and less. Lierre, Point de Gene, Point Venice, linen color and black Laces. Choice picking.

Also some net top laces at half regular prices.

*Women's Shoes*. Chocolate colored Oxford Ties, at $1.75. Fine quality kidskin, oak-tanned leather soles, perfect shoe-making. You are asked to pay $3 elsewhere for their equals.

A line of black kidskin Oxfords, patent leather tips, $1.25. Our recent price, $1.80; well worth $2.50.

*Women's Suits*. Imported tailor-made Suits, were $16.50 to $28, now TEN DOLLARS. Popular materials and styles—the top-notch of ready-to-wear Suits.

*Women's Gloves*. Fine suede Gloves at 50c. Regularly double. Four-button and eight-button length mousquetaires in popular shades.

*Women's Bicycle Suits*. Blue, black and mixed colors of all-wool materials. FIVE DOLLARS. Fly-front jackets, divided skirts.

*Metal Bedsteads*. About fifty—white enameled with brass trimmings, $5 to $9; were $7 to $14.50. Slightly damaged in handling—no serious hurts.

*China Toilet Sets*. Maker calls them seconds—requires an expert to find many of the flaws. Thus, $5, $6 and $7 for sets with slop jars; $3, $4.50 and $5, for sets without slop jars. Not more than half their value.

*Men's Mackintoshes*. One at $4.50 that leads the town. Others more costly, of course, but all remarkably little priced, quality and style considered.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

### NEW CABLE ACROSS THE THAMES

**Telegraphic Communication Between New London and Fisher's Island.**

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 10.—The S. N. E. Telephone Company has laid a new cable this week across the Thames River. The cable weighed three and one-half tons.

The Postal Company has this week introduced telegraphic communication with Fisher's Island.

### SEWALL ON CANAL PROJECTS.

**Gives Senators His Views as to the Central American Routes.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Arthur Sewall, late Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, arrived in Washington to-day en route to his home in Maine. Mr. Sewall recently has spent some time in investigating the respective claims of the Nicaraguan and Panama Canals. To-day he was in conference with Democratic Senators, and expressed his opinion as to which route was the more feasible.

### NORWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY.

**Report of Chief Examiner Isaac Vanderpoel Made Public.**

ALBANY, June 10.—Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn to-day made public the report of Chief Examiner Isaac Vanderpoel, of an examination made by him of the Norwood Insurance Company of New York, which showed the condition of the company on April 30, 1897, to be as follows:

Total assets, $488,601.07; total liabilities, including capital stock, $621,005.02; capital stock, $200,000; impairment of capital, $133,-204.95.

In a supplementary report dated to-day Mr. Vanderpoel says:

"Since the date of the examination, the impairment of capital as shown by this report, has been reduced to $52,488.73 by a reinsurance of the greater portion of the company's business in the Providence Washington Insurance Company of Providence, R. I."

Under the provisions of the insurance law when an examination of a company discloses that it is impaired to the extent of 25 per cent., the Superintendent of Insurance is required to issue a written requisition to the corporation to require the stockholders to make good the amount of impairment or deficiency within not less than thirty or more than ninety days from the date of said requisition.

If the impairment is not made good within the time specified in the Superintendent's requisition, the corporation shall be deemed insolvent, and proceedings will be taken against it as an insolvent corporation by the Attorney General.

**Congressman Stevens Exonerated.**

ST. PAUL, June 10.—On motion of County Attorney Anderson, Judge Lewis this afternoon ordered a verdict in favor of Congressman F. C. Stevens on trial under an indictment for an alleged overdraft in his accounts with the Minnesota Savings Bank of which he was President. The prosecution had failed to make out a case.

## SUGAR SCHEDULE IN SENATE

### The Great Subject of Contention in the Tariff Bill Comes Up for Consideration.

### PROPOSED RATES ATTACKED

**Alleged by Mr. Jones of Arkansas that the Sugar Trust Is Better Cared for Under the New Schedule than in the One It Supplanted.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Senate to-day began consideration of the sugar schedule. There was no indication in the proceedings as to the time when a vote would be reached.

As soon as the schedule was taken up Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) gave notice he would offer his amendment in connection with it to admit free of duty goods made by trusts.

The original amendments of the Senate committee were withdrawn by Mr. Allison without objection, and the House provisions were taken up.

In connection with the first paragraph of the schedule, (206,) Mr. Allison asked that the proviso relating to the Hawaiian Islands go over. Later he thought a proposition on that branch of the subject would be presented, but for the present he asked that it go over.

Mr. Allison, in behalf of the committee, then moved an amendment striking out 1 875-1000 and inserting 1 95-100 as the duty on refined sugars.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) was recognized for a speech on the general features of the sugar schedule. The Senator had before him small bottles showing the various grades of sugar, raw and refined, and with these illustrated his argument as he proceeded.

He asserted that the new sugar proposition would increase the profits of the sugar refiners in every point. If that was the purpose of the managers of the bill, they should let it be known. He was in favor of a tax on sugar, but he believed that it should be made as light as possible, and should give no special benefit to anybody by the way in which the duty was arranged.

**In the Interest of the Trust.**

Mr. Jones declared that the price of refined sugar, upon which Mr. Aldrich based his calculations, was too low. Still, taking Mr. Aldrich's figures, Mr. Jones calculated a margin of from forty-three to fifty-three-hundredths of a cent per pound to the refiners. He announced that this schedule, which, it was claimed, gave less profit to the refiners than the House schedule, would give a far greater profit than the House schedule.

When he was at work on the present tariff law, Mr. Jones said that he was overwhelmed with assertions that the sugar refining industry in this country would be wiped out. He confessed, he said, that he felt there was danger of this. He had looked conscientiously into the question without prejudice, and he became satisfied that a clear differential of one-eighth of a cent was right. Under that differential, the companies' profits had increased. How could the other side now justify a further increase of the differential? What occasion was there for it? What excuse was there?

He should propose, he said, a duty of 1 cent per pound on sugars testing 75 degrees, with an increase of three one-hundredths on each degree above that, and a differential of one-eighth in refined sugar.

"I will not propose this in any captious spirit," said Mr. Jones, "but because I believe it is sufficient, and that the people are entitled to know exactly what it is proposed to give the refiners."

**San Francisco Refiners.**

Mr. Jones read letters from sugar men, criticising the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty and declaring that its benefits accrued entirely to the sugar interests of San Francisco and Hawaii, while taking millions out of the pockets of the people. Commenting on these, Mr. Jones remarked that when rascals fell out, honest men got their due.

Mr. Jones also read a statement from an expert accountant, showing profits of 80 per cent. by one of the sugar companies of the Pacific Coast, which vigorously supported the abrogation of Hawaiian reciprocity. It disclosed the comfortable condition of a concern which came here and pleaded the hard times.

Mr. Jones then left the general and argumentative features of the schedule and entered upon a minute explanation of the technicalities of the sugar trade, the polariscopic tests, the amount of strength and purity in each grade of sugar. He said also that he would reinforce his views by submitting later the chemical analysis, secured by Mr. Farr, a sugar expert, on the fourteen grades of sugar made by the American Sugar Company.

From these detailed explanations of the various grades, Mr. Jones drew the conclusion that the rates of the bill gave "an unconscionable advantage to the sugar refiner." The amendment which he would propose—one-eighth of one cent between raw and refined sugars—would bring the margin of refiners down to what they claimed it to be.

**A Concealed Advantage.**

Mr. Jones said that he had information which showed that the Sugar Trust had another concealed advantage in the sugar schedule. It required 107 pounds of sugar testing 96 degrees by the polariscope to make 100 pounds of pure refined sugar, and in all previous discussions of the sugar tariff it was presumed that the loss of seven pounds should be allowed for in calculating the duty to the refiner. This, Mr. Jones said, was a mistake. He had information in the shape of a letter from a New York expert, named Farr, who had appeared before the Ways and Means Committee. This expert said that the refiner suffered no loss whatever.

Mr. Farr told him the refiner made 100 pounds of refined sugar out of 100 pounds of raw sugar. This to him seemed incredible, but Mr. Farr then explained to him that the refiners made fourteen grades of sugar. About 75 per cent. was pure sugar testing almost 100 by the polariscope; the rest ranged down as low as 84 brown coarse sugar. Mr. Jones himself had seen white sugar testing but 84 degrees. These statements were confirmed by a New York chemist who had furnished Mr. Jones with an analysis of the fourteen varieties of sugar, so that Mr. Jones said the refiner lost nothing in the refining save the elimination of the coloring matter, the weight of which was infinitesimal.

**The Hawaiian Treaty.**

Mr. White (Cal.) asked what course was to be pursued as to the Hawaiian provision of the paragraph under consideration.

To this Mr. Allison replied that the proviso was in the bill as it stood at present and would have to be considered sooner or later. The committee might and might not submit a new proposition and the subject might be sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

"So that the Tariff bill may in time get to the Committee on Foreign Relations," continued Mr. White.

"No one can tell," answered Mr. Allison, "what committee the bill will go to before we complete it."

Mr. Vest followed Mr. Jones in criticism of the general features of the sugar schedule. It has always been, he said, the Cape Hatteras of the tariff debate. It involved the whole question of the existence of the gigantic Sugar Trust, which had absorbed refinery after refinery until it was supreme and all powerful in the field.

Mr. Caffery (La.) said he desired to show the fluctuations of the stock and the sales for some months. He read the lowest and highest mark of the stock and the daily sales for a long period, showing the flourishing condition of the company.

"What effect on the stock," asked Mr. White, significantly, "had the introduction of the last amendments to the sugar schedule?"

"An advance of five points," answered Mr. Vest.

Mr. Vest cut off some cross-firing between Mr. White and Mr. Caffery as to the effect of the proposed schedule on the price of Sugar Trust stock by resuming his speech.

**Wall Street Knows.**

"As to the question of the effect of our action here on sugar stock," said he, waving his arm, "we may be in doubt here, but there is one place where there is no doubt—that is among the speculators in Wall Street. They know immediately and instinctively what effect a proposed schedule will have. There is no question about the correctness of their conclusions."

"And they put the price of sugar stock up 35 a share within thirty minutes after the new schedule was agreed on by the caucus. They know whether this schedule is more favorable than the existing law or the Dingley bill schedule, and in two days they ran the price up from 118 to 124. I have heard predictions from those who ought to know, that if this schedule stands,

**Sugar Will Go to 150 a Share.**

Mr. Vest described the new sugar schedule as "ingenious and artistic." The speculators understood it. He had ascertained, and was prepared to prove mathematically, that the protection given the Trust on sugar testing 96 degrees in the present law was .84 cent a pound; in the Dingley schedule, .69; in the original Senate bill, .62, and in the new schedule agreed on by the Republican Senatorial caucus, .67.

In conclusion Mr. Vest declared that the schedule deluded the public in the interest of this "gigantic monopoly."

Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky offered an amendment to strike out the differential on refined sugar. Mr. Lindsay's amendment strikes out of the House schedule in Paragraph 208 the words "Not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color," and also strikes out the provision in the same paragraph for a differential duty on refined sugar.

**Morgan's Amendment.**

Mr. Morgan at this point gave notice of the following amendment to be offered at the proper time:

"A tax of one cent per pound is hereby levied and shall be assessed and collected on sugar that is the product of any refinery of sugar in the United States; but the persons or corporations engaged in the business of refining sugar in whose business there is employed less than $100,000 of cash capital, and who are not connected in business by agreement with any other person or corporation engaged in refining sugar, are exempt from such tax. The laws for the collection of the tax on tobacco, so far as they are applicable to the subject of this enactment, shall apply to the collection of the tax imposed by this act upon refined sugar. And no person or corporation shall be exempt from the tax on sugar refined at any sugar refinery who shall not clearly establish the right to such exemption under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the execution of this law."

Mr. Caffery (Louisiana) followed. The old fight between the producers of raw sugar and the refiner, which in this country was the trust, was, he said, again on. He spoke of the scandal of 1894 over the sugar schedule produced by the rapacity of the Sugar Trust. It was to be repeated now. There were consumed in this country four billion pounds of sugar annually. If the trust was to receive half a cent a pound, as this schedule proposed, that would mean $20,000,000 to the trust. Here, then, was the impellent cause which brought this great corporation to Washington to look after its interests.

**Caffery Quotes Havemeyer.**

Mr. Caffery dwelt on the advantages enjoyed by the Sugar Trust, and read at length the testimony given by Mr. Havemeyer before the Senate Investigating Committee. This disclosed, the Senator said, that Mr. Havemeyer freely admitted that the purpose of this confessed monopoly was to control the market and run up the price to the importing point. They not only controlled the price, but they advanced the price, according to the testimony of Mr. Havemeyer. Mr. Caffery said this advance would aggregate $15,000,000, the advance being three-eights cent per pound, according to Mr. Havemeyer's testimony.

Mr. Caffery said he would show that under all of the tariff acts the profits of the Sugar Trust were very large. The Senator showed the gradual increase of difference between the price of centrifugal sugars and the standard granulated. This difference doubled shortly after the formation of the trust, reaching 1.26. An effort had been made to show that the trust had been a benefit by lowering the price of sugars, but any lowering of prices was at the expense of the producer of the raw article as the differential always remained the same.

The trust never lost. All it wanted was sufficient tariff to keep out the foreign producer, and then it had the American consumer at its mercy, to be fleeced at its sweet will. The trust had said they would be ruined by any differential under ⅛ cent per pound, and yet they had thrived under such a rate. The ingenious Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich) had compared differentials for a given month, when those of a year would have given a far more equitable basis.

Mr. Caffery discussed the sugar industry in Germany, which was, he said, toppling to its fall, crushing every one engaged in it because it was reared on an artincial basis. He quoted recent Consular reports in support of this statement.

While Mr. Caffery discussed the German sugar industry, the First Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington entered the diplomatic gallery and was an interested listener.

The Senator showed that in order to maintain this sugar industry the cost of sugar to the German consumer was much higher than in the United States, so that a few agrarian sugar producers reaped the benefits of the German sugar bounty, while the masses of the people paid the bill.

Mr. Caffery then took up the sugar production of his own State. While he had been in the Senate the sugar producers had besieged him to place a high tariff on their product. When the Wilson bill was considered he had voted for a duty of 40 per cent., because sugar had been recognized as a legitimate revenue producing article. No one up to that time questioned that sugar came within the strict letter of Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue.

But with this had grown up many erroneous impressions as to the need of an excessive duty. Under a 30 per cent. ad valorem duty of the law of 1846 the production of sugar had increased enormously, reaching 365,000,000 pounds in 1855. A 24 per cent. duty had shown like results. So a 100 per cent. or 80 per cent. duty was not necessary to keep the Louisiana sugar industry afloat.

When 5 o'clock was reached, the debate ceased for the day.

## NO BOUNTIES ON EXPORTS.

### The Senate by a Vote of 59 to 10 Refuses to Adopt Cannon's Amendment to the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Senate to-day emphatically refused to adopt the amendment to the Tariff bill offered by Mr. Cannon of Utah, providing for an export bounty on agricultural products. Mr. Tillman of South Carolina made the proposed amendment the subject of a speech, in which he pleaded for the farmers of the country in characteristic fashion.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tillman's speech, Mr. Allen of Nebraska spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) announced his readiness to support the amendment, if modified so as to confine the bounty to goods exported in vessels flying the flag of the United States and documented in Custom Houses of the United States. He proposed an amendment to this effect.

There was some opposition to this from Mr. Tillman and Mr. Allen, but Mr. Cannon, author of the original amendment, said he was disposed, as a means of securing the support of Mr. Perkins and others on the Republican side of the chamber, to accept this new proposition if 75 per cent. of the bounty go to the agricultural exports and 25 per cent. to American vessels.

Mr. Perkins declined to accept this suggestion, saying he was not seeking a subsidy for the vessel men, but merely to limit the bounty to goods carried in American ships. The Utah Senator could, Mr. Perkins said, either accept or reject the amendment as a whole. Mr. Cannon declined to accept the amendment and Mr. Perkins thereupon withdrew it.

The discussion became general, many Senators engaging in a "criss-cross debate," as Mr. Tillman termed it, as to the effect of the bounty on shipping.

When the vote was taken on the amendment it was defeated—Yeas, 10; nays, 59.

The affirmative vote was given by Messrs. Allen, Butler, Stewart, Harris, (Kan.,) and Heitfield, Populists; Cannon, Mantle, and Pettigrew, Silver Republicans; Roach and Tillman, Democrats. Mr. Tillman announced that his colleague (Mr. McLaurin) would have voted for the amendment.

The action on the export bounty proposition closed the consideration of the cereal paragraphs of the agricultural schedule.

### THE ANTI-TRUST AMENDMENT.

**Talk of a Republican Caucus to Decide the Status of the Measure.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—It is Senator Pettigrew's intention to offer his anti-Trust amendment to the Tariff bill at the end of the sugar schedule, and the manner of its acceptance is beginning to be a matter of speculation among Senators.

There was some talk to-day of the necessity for a Republican caucus to decide the position that party in the Senate should take upon the proposition, which grew out of well-founded reports that some Republican Senators had announced their intention to vote for the amendment when presented in the Senate. If it not yet certain that a caucus will not be held upon this subject, and it is broadly hinted that even in case a caucus is held and the decision of a majority is against the amendment there may still be some Republican votes for it.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire was represented to be among those who had said they would oppose the provision by their votes in opposition to the mandate of the caucus, but when asked to state his position the New Hampshire Senator said that his attitude would be controlled by the course which might be taken with reference to the railroad pooling bill.

If that bill, he said, was to be reported by the Inter-State Commerce Committee regardless of the inaction of the House, and merely for the purpose of committing the Senate in that case, he would favor an anti-trust amendment to the Tariff bill, otherwise he would be controlled in the matter by the sentiment of his party. There are a few other Republican Senators, however, who are recognized as being more or less in doubt as to the position they should take on a final vote, and who now express themselves as inclined to follow personal inclinations for the amendment regardless of party action.

The general opinion is that in case a caucus is held the verdict would be against the amendment as presenting a different subject for legislation, and one which should be dealt with on its own merits and separate from the tariff.

### FOR DUTIES ON RAW HIDES.

**Senator Warren Introduces Amendments to the Tariff Bill.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Senator Warren to-day introduced amendments to the tariff bill taking raw skins and hides not especially provided for from the free list and imposing duties upon them as follows:

On the skins of hair sheep, or half-breeds, or Angora sheep, raw or uncured, with the hair on, 5 cents per pound; goat skins, kangaroo skins, and hides, and skins of all other animals, not tanned and not especially provided for, 2 cents per pound; uncured sheep skins, without wool on them, whether dry, salted, or pickled, 50 cents per dozen.

Senator Warren also offered amendments increasing the rate on chamois and bookbinders' calf skins, &c., from 20 to 35 per cent. ad valorem. Another amendment introduced by Mr. Warren strikes out the Finance Committee's amendments to Paragraph 427, providing various duties on morocco, pianoforte leather, and boots and shoes made of leather, and inserts in their stead, after the word morocco a provision for a rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem on all tanned but unfinished skins and hides not specially provided for.

## FOUR DEMOCRATS UNPAIRED.

### They Agree to Help Pass the Tariff Bill by Staying Away When a Vote Is Taken.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—It is reported to-day that four Democratic Senators have promised Republican Senators in charge of the Tariff bill to remain away from the Senate unpaired on the day the final vote on the Tariff bill is taken. Their promise, the report runs, is in return for the Republicans giving them certain duties on products of their respective districts.

The Republican motive in making the agreement was the wish to be free from the power of Senator Jones of Nevada, who, by his control of the balance of power on a full vote of the Senate, has been demanding more than his legitimate share. The Republicans tried to bind the four Democrats to vote for the bill, but that was too much for the quartet. So the Republicans compromised on the offer to remain away unpaired.

## SHORT HOUSE SESSION.

### Resolution Passed for the Relief of Certain United States Consuls—Adjournment Until Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—James T. Loyd, who was recently elected to succeed the late Representative Giles of the First Missouri District, took the oath at the opening of the session of the House to-day. The Democrats applauded Mr. Loyd.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.,) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a joint resolution for the payment of salaries of certain Consuls General and Consuls, the names of whose posts were changed in the last Consular Diplomatic bill. He explained that unless immediate provision was made, these officials could not draw salaries after July 1. There was no objection, and the resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. Davis, (Dem., Fla.,) a Senate resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish Congress information as to the condition of Cumberland Sound, and what means should be taken to protect the entrance from being closed, and thus shutting out commerce from Fernandina, Fla.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) then moved an adjournment, which was resisted by the minority. The rising vote resulted in a tie—87 to 87. Speaker Reed saved the motion by voting aye.

Demands for the yeas and nays came from both sides, and the roll was called. The motion was carried—101 to 88—and the Speaker at 12:50 P. M. declared the House adjourned until Monday.

**Treasury Applications.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Applications for appointment to office under the Treasury Department have been filed as follows: James M. Boyd of New York, as Deputy Auditor; S. E. Hoogewerff, Surveyor of Customs at Baltimore; Norman B. Foot, Assistant Appraiser at New York; C. M. Mensch, Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore.

**Fourth-Class Postmasters.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New Jersey—R. W. Furbeck, Little Falls; W. H. Pulis, Ramsey.

New York—G. H. Meyers, Hoosic; G. G. Burnham, Panama; Claude Tucker, Wallace.

### SUCCEEDS HALLETT PHILLIPS.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—John B. Moore of New York, Professor of International Law at Columbia University, and formerly Third Assistant Secretary of State, has been selected by the State Department to undertake the work of making a revision of Wharton's famous international law digest, a task begun by the late Hallett Phillips and cut short by his death.

### A CATHEDRAL FOR NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., June 10.—It has been definitely decided by the Bishop and priests of the Roman Catholic diocese of Newark to erect a cathedral building in this city. The building will cost at least $1,000,000, and it is expected it will take ten years to build it. The seating capacity will be about or above 2,500.

Bishop Wigger has for some time been ascertaining the feeling of the priests of the diocese on the project. All were favorable, so a special meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the School Hall of St. Patrick's Church, which is being used as a cathedral church. One hundred and seven priests attended the meeting and the few absentees sent word that they were favorable to any plan or decision the rest might reach. No opposition to the project developed and the priests were all enthusiastic.

**Book Company Sues for Libel.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 10.—The American Book Company to-day began suit in the Federal court against G. A. Gates, President of Iowa College at Grinnell, for $100,000 for malicious libel. Gates published some time ago a pamphlet charging the book company with bribery and corrupt methods in getting books adopted by school boards over the country.

**An Undertaker Attempts Suicide.**

James Canavan of 109 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, and who says that he is a member of the undertaking firm of Canavan & Marnell of 256 Jay Street, was arrested at Coney Island yesterday for attempting to commit suicide by shooting himself. When arraigned Canavan said that he wanted to give his partner a job, as business was very bad. He had been drinking heavily. He was locked up.

CASTORIA
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

## CREDIT MEN IN SESSION

### James G. Cannon of New York Delivers an Address on the Evils of the System.

### PERTINENT EXAMPLES GIVEN

**The Wealthy Abuse Their Privilege, and the Retailer Is Made Insolvent—Reasonable Credit a Benefit—Resolution to Have the President Appoint a Commission.**

KANSAS CITY, June 10.—An address of great interest was delivered to-day before the National Association of Credit Men by James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank of New York. The subject of Mr. Cannon's address was "Individual Credits." In the course of the address he said:

"So much is said nowadays about the masses and classes, that we are apt to lose sight of the fact that all masses and classes—so called—are composed of individuals, and that, as the individual prospers, to that extent are the interests of the Commonwealth advanced.

"Credit is created by the desire to do business, and thereby secure a profit. The question naturally arises, Upon what basis should individual credit be granted? No inflexible rule can be laid down, but the underlying principles of this form of credit that suggest themselves to me are character, ability, capital, and productive power. Individual credits properly dispensed call for the exercise of diplomacy, mature judgment, and eternal vigilance, and one should be especially conservative in extending liberal credits on the luxuries of life. For instance, where a customer might without criticism buy a five-hundred-dollar house furnishing goods bill, he might very properly be refused a credit of $300 for purchases made in the dress goods department.

**Strategy Exercised.**

"Considerable strategy must be used at times to secure information touching individuals supposed to be possessed of large means, and who are so reticent about their affairs that it is not deemed prudent to ask questions. You would be surprised to learn that some of the richest and most substantial houses in the larger cities will seek for data through the instrumentality of janitors of apartments, butchers, and tradespeople generally. Perhaps information thus gleaned is not always of value, but at the same time such people hear and see things of which it is important that the dispenser of individual credits should have knowledge. The question may be asked why are such methods resorted to, and the only answer that can be given is that retailers are fearful of making too many inquiries direct and driving away trade that is a source of profit to them. These practices should not be necessary, and prejudice against giving information on the part of individuals will be overcome by proper educational work, just as reluctance to give information on the part of borrowers is being removed by the requirement of signed statements.

"During the past few years we have been suffering not alone from the failure of business firms and corporations, but from the straining of individual credit which, in my opinion, has been responsible in a large degree for the prevalent unsatisfactory conditions in business affairs. Many people have been living beyond their means, and since the panic of 1890 especially, individual credit has been extended far beyond its normal limits; as a result, the whole line of credit has been disturbed, and the slow undermining of the foundation has gradually weakened and finally destroyed many of our noble institutions of trade and commerce. We have been passing through an era of extravagance that has been more pronounced than at perhaps any other period in our history. The credit structure has been reared upon faith and supposition, rather than upon tangible property and financial strength.

**Living Beyond One's Means.**

"The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon testified: 'Living beyond their means is the ruin of many of my neighbors. They can hardly afford to keep a rabbit, and must needs drive a pony and chaise.'

"Individual debts in the shape of book accounts for merchandise and for professional services are more difficult to collect than any other form of indebtedness, because of their large number and the comparative insignificance of each single account, which renders it less likely that the details will become known to the public, and this feeling of security influences the individual seeking credit to exceed the probability of his account growing beyond conservative limits. Very few retail dealers have the courage to discontinue trading with a customer who does not pay promptly. They are seemingly unable to break off the habit of extending long credit to old patrons.

"A retail credit man should know when to say 'No,' and should have the force of character necessary to say it; moreover, he should make the refusal in a way that will give no offense.

"Many people, especially those who are wealthy, are very negligent about paying their personal bills, and tradesmen and professional men are obliged to carry them longer than should be necessary, thus entailing upon them heavy losses of interest and profit. It is a conceded fact that frequent settlements between debtor and creditor contribute to better profis in all lines of trade.

**Unpaid Bills of the Wealthy.**

"The custom of allowing people of means to suit their own convenience in making payments has gradually grown until it seems to me that a reform should be instituted, and they should be taught that the mere fact that they are possessors of wealth does not entitle them to exceptional privileges, to the detriment of those not so fortunately situated.

"It has been truly said that the period covered by the last three years has been the 'rich man's panic,' and many of the wealthy people have allowed their accounts to run past due. The flagrant abuse of credit and confidence at their hands should be corrected. They think nothing of taking a trip to Europe, or out of town, leaving unsettled their accounts with their butcher, grocer, and tradespeople generally, who fear to bring the least pressure to bear upon them, as they usually take the greatest offense when asked to meet an obligation that may, perhaps, have been long past due.

"It would no doubt surprise many in this audience to learn the names of some standing high in business and social circles who are dilatory in meeting their personal bills.

"Let me relate two or three instances that came under my observation of the wrongs inflicted by the rich upon those in more humble circumstances, who could ill afford to be deprived of the use of money justly their due. X is a poor dressmaker living in New York, who worked for Z, a wealthy woman. Z paid X $50 on account, leaving a balance of $100 due her, and shortly afterward sailed for Europe, where she remained for six months. In the meantime X, deprived of the $100, was unable to meet her rent and other obligations, and suffered much humiliation and inconvenience. When Z returned from Europe she paid X without even an apology for the delay.

**Trials of a Brooklyn Physician.**

"M—— is a well-known physician in Brooklyn. He has treated a wealthy family, residing on one of the most fashionable avenues in that city; but for a year his bills remained unpaid—not even noticed. Finally he made an appeal to the lady of the house on one of his calls. 'Doctor, please be patient with me,' she said; 'my husband has given me money for that bill three different times, but I used it for shopping, and am afraid to tell him. I will try to pay the bill, little by little, out of my allowance.' Meantime the physician is worried about his own bills because of the selfishness of this woman.

"In illustration of the way credit is sometimes extended I will give you an example: D is a retail butcher, doing a large business. E represents a family well-to-do, who dress in the latest mode, attend the theatre, drive on the boulevard, and entertain lavishly. Their orders to the butcher are liberal, and they are particular about getting the best cuts and tenderest birds. Although they occasionally pay a little on account, the end of each month finds the unpaid balance increased. The butcher does not refuse to serve the family, because he fears he might lose both the money and the customer. The account continues to grow. When D's patience is finally exhausted, and he intimates that he would like to have the bill liquidated in full, E goes to another butcher, repudiates his indebtedness to the other butcher welcomes him as a customer, and E still keeps up style, and no doubt continues rolling up bills with other dealers.

**Customers to be Educated.**

"One should insist upon the payment of all bills in strict accordance with the terms of sale, and no necessary expense should be spared in forcing the wealthy delinquent to a settlement. He may take umbrage and withhold his patronage, but, in my judgment, accounts that require extra effort to collect are not desirable. I would lay special emphasis upon the importance of retailers rendering their bills promptly, as such a practice will undoubtedly insure better collections, and will also have the effect of educating their customers as to proper business methods.

"Extreme care should be exercised in trusting people of narrow means, dependent upon moderate salaries, that are received with a regularity that renders continuous credit unnecessary, for the mere fact that they are seeking credit, except in rare instances, is evidence that they are living beyond their means. Extravagant habits are a more prolific source of loss than dishonesty, and, of course, should be discouraged as much as possible.

"All honor to the man who pays his debts. He is entitled to the confidence and respect of his fellow-men.

**Where Credit Begins.**

"In order to ascertain just where credit begins, I made some investigations among people of very limited means, and thus obtained an insight into the operations of this economic principle in its elementary stages. I found by this research that the poorer people enjoy little or no credit. As a rule, they do not seek it, for the reason that they know, perhaps, that their application would be refused, as the merchant always has to consider the possibility of their being out of work. When they have reached this extremity, have used all their savings, and have drawn out of the penny provident savings bank the few pennies their children may have had, their only recourse is to pawn their goods, and thus in the large cities the pawnbroker often becomes the poor man's banker. There are some poor families, however, who do secure credit in a limited way, and settle their bills weekly, or whenever their wages are received. In extending credit to the wage earner, one must, of course, look more to his honesty than to any other qualification; and so long as he has employment he will generally pay promptly, as he is forced to economize, and dreads running behind.

**The Rise of Cash Stores.**

"Evolution in business which has produced new factors in mercantile circles in the way of department and cash stores, is likely before long to revolutionize individual credits, which, I believe, are destined, especially in the larger cities, to diminish each year, and, when given, to extend only over a very short period of time, not really for the ordinary purpose of credit, but simply to serve as a convenience in making purchases.

"The question of competition in business is one that all departments of trade must meet, and the retailer who grants credit must recognize existing conditions and regulate his prices to meet those offered by dealers who sell for cash. Under these circumstances, unless his credits are made under a safe and well-defined system and his business is conducted on an economical basis, his success will be problematical.

"As a rule, no incentive is offered by the retailer in the way of discount or reduction in prices for cash or prompt payment of bills. If he would offer a concession for prompt cash, it would work to his advantage, by indicating who are his best customers, and at the same time providing him with cash with which to discount his bills.

"The question as to whether or not there should be a difference between credit and cash prices in retail stores, is one that I feel will receive considerable attention in the near future. The large retailers do not admit that any difference exists now, but there are undoubtedly some instances where a man who buys on time and is tardy about making settlements has to pay more for his purchases than the one whose means and disposition lead him to liquidate his indebtedness at the time of the purchase.

**Advantage of a Cash Basis.**

"To show the advantages to be derived from conducting business on a cash basis, especially in large transactions, a little article—a silverback hairbrush—owing to competition has been reduced in price to $4; from this price there is a discount of 10 per cent. for cash. The small retailer is generally unable to avail himself of this cash discount, so the brush costs him $4. An order for 3,000 of these brushes was recently filled for a large department store at a net cash price of $3. The manufacturer, to be sure, did not make much, but he was able to keep his plant in operation during the dull times, with the certainty of receiving his money, which came to him all at once. The department store could retail these brushes for cash at $3.90 each, and make 30 per cent. profit, and yet, you see, the brushes would be sold for less than the cost to the small retailer. They were only able to do this by handling their business on the cash basis."

Mr. Cannon pointed out that judicious credits were of incalculable benefit, but that they should be carefully restricted; that credit in farming districts was even a necessity, but should be tempered by the prospects of the crops. He condemned the practice of department stores in selling goods below cost as leaders to trade for a limited time or in limited quantities to separate customers.

Other addresses were made by A. L. Reddan of New Orleans, G. J. Hoovey of Chicago, and S. S. Conover of New York.

**Resolution Adopted.**

The following resolution was submitted by the Minnesota delegation, read, and unanimously adopted by the convention:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

"Resolved, That the National Association of Credit Men, respectfully but earnestly call the attention of your honorable body to the unsatisfactory condition of the currency and banking laws of the United States, and in consequence of the ever-present danger of financial disturbance and distress to all the business interests of the Nation. The last election unmistakably expressed the anxious desire of the people of the United States for a rectification of the currency and banking laws, and to that end we believe that such reform must be in well digested and deliberate legislation, which may best be provided for by authorizing the President to appoint a commission as proposed by the Indianapolis Monetary Convention. Therefore, we have the honor to request that you favor the granting of such authority to the President during the present extra session."

### THE '96 IVY AT YALE.

**Another Sprig Will Be Planted from the Grave of Robert E. Lee.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 10.—The members of the class Ivy Committee of the class of '96, who are still at Yale, have decided to make another effort to have an ivy planted. Last year they procured a rare sprig from the grave of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, and some antagonism was aroused by Union veterans here, and the ivy was pulled up in September.

The committee has obtained another ivy from the same place, and will quietly plant it in a few days.

### TWO SOUTH CAROLINA MURDERS.

**A Jealous Husband Kills His Wife and Her Grandmother.**

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 10.—Accounts reach here of the murder yesterday of Matilda Neil and her grandmother, Matilda Mary Jenkins, by Thomas Neil. Neil was the husband of Matilda Neil. The murders were committed at the home of Mrs. Jenkins, near Bascombville, this State.

The story is that some days ago Neil, because of jealousy, drove his wife to her grandmother's. Last night he hovered about the Jenkins place, and fancying he heard the voice of his rival, burst into the house with an axe and brained both women. The husband of Mary Jenkins was in the house, but managed to escape and secrete himself under the floor. Neil set the house on fire after the murders. He was captured by some negroes, but managed to escape.

### DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR MAY.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The monthly statement of the principal articles of domestic exports issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows exports during May, 1897, as compared with May, 1896, as follows:

Breadstuffs, $13,067,012, increase $2,686,178; cotton, $9,627,473, increase $2,440,860; mineral oils, $5,362,982, decrease $187,207; cattle and hogs, $3,479,651, increase $488,252; provisions, $10,502,183, increase $844,247.

For the eleven months ended May 31, 1897, the exports are given as follows:

Breadstuffs, $177,823,607, increase $53,073,796; cotton, $225,932,816

# OCTAGON WINS THE DERBY

## August Belmont's Horses Came Very Near Running First and Second in This Race.

## GRAVESEND'S GOOD RACING

### Octagon Took the Lead at the Start and was Full of Running—James R. Keene's Voter Wins the Montauk Handicap.

August Belmont was at the Gravesend track yesterday for the first time since his return from Kentucky, and he had the satisfaction of seeing his good, but somewhat inconsistent colt Octagon capture the feature of the day's programme, the rich Brooklyn Derby. Mr. Belmont's horses came within a short head of running first and second, but as it was, his colors finished in first and third places.

There was a decided improvement in the conditions at Gravesend over those of Wednesday, when the horses were obliged to flounder home in a sea of mud. The track yesterday was not muddy, but it was heavy on the surface, and yielding underneath, so that the "going" was decidedly uncomfortable. The Brooklyn Derby is always a good magnet for the public, whether the racing conditions are perfect or not, and yesterday's Derby was no exception to the rule. The race usually brings together the best three-year-olds shown up to the time of its running, but to meet this condition yesterday's race should have included On Deck and Rensselaer. It brought together, however, Octagon, Buddha, Don de Oro, Scottish Chieftain, the Friar, and Braw Lad, but it did not furnish an interesting contest, for Octagon went to the front at the fall of the flag and was never afterward headed.

**Octagon Full of Running.**

The race on form looked to be an easy one for Scottish Chieftain, the candidate of Marcus Daly, the Western copper king, for he had defeated Octagon and Don de Oro with ease previously. Unlike the showing he made in his last race, Octagon was full of running yesterday, and Sims had to take several "wraps" on him to hold him in check, so that something would be left if the horse was challenged. Sims's thoughtfulness was unnecessary, however, for none of the others, save his stable companion, ever got near enough to Octagon to make him drive.

Scottish Chieftain was the favorite in the betting, but every horse in the race was played, even Braw Lad, who won a selling race last week. Octagon took the lead at the start, and as the field swept past the grand stand, Sims took him over on the rail, and showed the way, with the rest of the field well bunched. There was but little change in positions until the horses were near the turn leading from the backstretch, when the rear division attempted to get up with the leader. Don de Oro came nearer to getting up with his stable companion than any of the others, and coming through the stretch it looked as if first and second money would go to the maroon and scarlet. The run through the stretch resulted only in a rattling finish for the place between Buddha, who came rapidly from the rear, and Don de Oro. Octagon, of course, was too far in front to be challenged, so the fight between Buddha and Don de Oro was for the $1,500 that went to the second horse. Buddha landed the place by a very short margin.

Scottish Chieftain's performance was a surprising one to all who noted how cleverly he won at Morris Park. In yesterday's race he seemed scarcely able to extend himself, and he was obliged to be content with fourth place.

**Voter the Favorite.**

His race in the Metropolitan Handicap stamped Voter as a first-class horse on a heavy track, and in consequence he was installed favorite for the Montauk Highweight Handicap. Cleophus was well thought of, too, but whatever chance she had was spoiled when she was practically left at the post. Sloane had only to sit still on Voter, and allow him to win in a gallop. He took the horse to the front as soon as the starting gate went up, and showed the way for his six followers. Billali joined him on the far turn, and together the pair raced up to the head of the stretch, where, without any urging, Voter shook Billali off, and won by two lengths, without being touched by whip or spur. Xmas tried to get up at the end, but could do no better than finish third.

Blueaway was practically left at the post in the Hanover Stakes, a half-mile dash, but even under such adverse circumstances, he was beaten only a head for the money. Demagogue and Klit cut out the pace, and on the turn for home were joined by Blueaway, who had made up a lot of ground. The race in the stretch resolved itself into a fierce drive between Demagogue and Blueaway, the former, though tiring fast, lasting long enough to win by a head, with Klit third, two lengths off.

Doggett, Peep o' Day, and Lake Shore furnished an exciting finish in the mile and a sixteenth handicap, the last of Peep o' Day's sufferance to the head of the stretch, with Lake Shore within striking distance. Doggett was trailing behind, and did not set sail for the leaders until straightened out for home, when he forged ahead little by little, and won in a fierce drive by a neck from Lake Shore, the latter the same distance before Peep o' Day.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

**The Summaries.**

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old. Purse of $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:05½.

1—Lady Cooper, Charles D. McCoy & Co.'s b. f., by Patton-Retch, 112 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(O'Leary)
2—Geisha, Arthur White's ch. f., 112, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sherrer)
3—Cissy, Mahlon Hance, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. f., 112, 5 to 2.....(Powell)

Jilted, 112, 6 to 1, (Hennessy;) Little Seals, 112, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Atlantia, 112, 20 to 1, (Wapshire,) and Jilt and Jonah, 112, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:58¾.

1—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h., by The Bard-Rosewood, 8 years, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Doggett)
2—Lake Shore, L. F. Parker's ch. h., 6, 126, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormick's b. c., 4, 114, 10 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Volley, 112, 5 to 2, (Thorpe,) and Rondo, 105, 11 to 5, (Sherrer,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Hanover Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Half a mile. Time—0:49⅘.

1—Demagogue, Hayman & Frank's br. c., by Magnetizer-Decoy, 108½ pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Penn)
2—Blueaway, Lewis Elmore's b. c., 122, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Thorpe)
3—Klit, Goughacres Stable's ch. f., 94, 7 to 1.....(Powers)

Attainment, 94, 10 to 1, (Corbley;) Midian, 97, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Central Trust, 101, 6 to 1, (Hewitt;) Fixed Star, 107, 8 to 1, (Littlefield;) Miss Floride, 100, 4 to 1, (O'Leary,) and First Fruit, 103, 15 to 1, (Harrison,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds, of $10,000, of which $1,500 to second and $500 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:10¾.

1—Octagon, August Belmont's ch. c., by Rayon d'Or-Ortegal, 122 pounds, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Sims)
2—Buddha, R. C. Hall's b. c., 122, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Don de Oro, August Belmont's ch. c., 127, 4 to 1.....(Griffin)

Scottish Chieftain, 122, 7 to 5, (Taral;) The Friar, 122, 6 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Braw Lad, 122, 10 to 1, (Thorpe,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Montauk Highweight Handicap, for all ages, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16¾.

1—Voter, James R. Keene's ch. c., by Friar's Balsam-Mavourneen, 3 years, 127 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Billali, W. C. Daly's br. g., 3, 108, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Sherrer)
3—Xmas, William Laimbeer's br. c., 3, 107, 8 to 1.....(Thorpe)

Sunny Slope, 110, 10 to 1, (H. Martin;) Brandywine, 127, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Cleophus, 119, 4 to 1, (Sims,) and Hi Daddy, 110, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:44⅘.

1—Haphazard, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. c., by Leonatus-Nell, 107 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Azure, Kensico Stable's b. c., 119, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Our Johnny, Sykes & Cheritan's ch. c., 109, 10 to 1.....(Neumyer)

Domitor, 107, 3 to 1, (Sherrer;) Purse Proud, 107, 30 to 1, (Thorpe;) Trayant, 96, 20 to 1, (Niemeyer;) Floral Park, 110, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Kinvarra, 108, 12 to 1, (Hewitt,) and Amy Wade, 101, 8 to 1, (Powers,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

## RACING AT CINCINNATI.

### A Fifteen-to-One Horse Wins the Millsdale Stakes.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Taluca, at 15 to 1, surprised the crowd at Latonia to-day by winning the Millsdale Stakes from a great field. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, seven and a half furlongs. Ben Nalad, 103 pounds, (Warren,) 15 to 1, won; Protus, 103, (J. Hill,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Oscuro, 93, (Huston,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:35½. Filibuster, J. Walter, Leaflet, White Side, Duke of Montrose, Millie, Sugar Cane, and Simple Jack also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Opponent, 104 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 5, won; Millstream, 100, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Stanhope, 100, (Everett,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Buck-saw, Fan Faronade, Fewness, and Waddy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, mile and a furlong. Simon W., 115 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 7 to 2, won; Elusive, 108, (J. Hill,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second; Panmure, 100, (Hirsch,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:54. Sharon and Endurance also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Millsdale Stakes; six furlongs. Taluca, 101 pounds, (J. Hill,) 15 to 1, won; Byron McClelland, 112, (Clayton,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Pete, 114, (R. Williams,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:14¼. Tartarian, Abe Furst, imp. Ramiro, and Buck Massie also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Martha H., 116 pounds, (Hart,) 7 to 2, won; Urada, 110, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Lady of the West, 115, (Everett,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:02¾. French Gray, Locust Blossom, Florida Rose, Helvetia, and Louise Bohan also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; seven and a half furlongs. Blanton, 105 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 2 to 1, won; Viscount, 99, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Miss Foss, 99, (Everett,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:36. Fresco, Eddie Burke, Carrie Lyle, Old Centre, and Czarowitz also ran.

### Godstone Handicap at Lingfield.

LONDON, June 10.—At Lingfield to-day the Godstone highweight selling handicap was won by Fanny Burney. This race is of 103 sovereigns, the winner to be sold for 50 sovereigns. Eleven horses ran, including False Stitch. The course was six furlongs. Mr. F. Lynham's ch. h. Oatlands was second and St. Peter was third.

## FLEETWOOD PARK OPENED.

### After Two Days' Delay, the Spring Trotting Meeting Was Started with Big Fields.

Forty-eight hours of idleness was not enough to curb the ambition of the harness racers that are at Fleetwood Park this week. When the Spring meeting was finally started yesterday the horses went at their long-delayed engagements with such vim that after fourteen heats only two of the three classes were decided. Starter Culbertson, who hails from Chicago, had two big fields in the 2:24 and 3:00 trots, but handled them without much delay, though he was several times content with a ragged line when the horses were all on their stride.

A noteworthy part of the proceedings was the presence of Budd Doble, the famous driver, in the judges' stand. He has given up the profession that has occupied him since he was a lad and rode the old champion Dexter on the Long Island tracks, and therefore feels free to sit in judgment on the active members of the craft in which he was so highly successful.

There were no very knotty points to be decided outside of placing the horses, but it is to the credit of Mr. Doble and his associates, W. G. Leland and E. D. Slater, that they discovered two dark horses going under cover and promptly ordered their drivers to be more diligent. Bourbon Riggs was the laggard in the 2:24 trot, and when he was finally sent to the front a single heat was his limit. Clarence F. and Jupiter A. flashed out in turn when the favorites Dresch and Bourbon Riggs were in the back ground, but both succumbed to the heavy footing in turn. Then just in time to prevent being ruled out Charlotte W., a trappy-going chestnut, took a hand that proved to be a winning one. She carried Bourbon Riggs to a tired break in the fifth heat and had matters her own way after that.

None of the four heat winners got below 2:20, for the track was very sticky along the back stretch. They all improved their records materially, Jupiter A. carrying off the honors with his mile in 2:21¼.

The three-minute pace, which was the first class decided, gave the Baltimore filly Evadne another easy victory. She won at Norfolk, Va., and on the half-mile track near the Maryland metropolis last month, coming here with 2:21¼ to her credit. This she reduced to 2:18¾ in the first heat yesterday, after Neil Alcyoner had set the pace to the sixth furlong pole. Evadne was brought to Baltimore from Kentucky as an untrained two-year-old and fetched $150 at auction. She was developed by Lyman Redmond, who still has her in charge.

There was a succession of surprises in the three-minute trot. Germa, who came out at Baltimore recently, was the selection, at 3 to 5, over her ten competitors, while Crescent had considerable support on the strength of his form at the Parkway meeting last week. Neither of the youngsters was at home in the mud, and the four heats decided at dark were divided between a trio hitherto unknown to fame. Tommy, a gray gelding from Chester, Orange County, secured the first one, but it was evident that Crete could have done better than finish third, in 2:22¾. The judges saw this, and their persuasion brought the black mare to the front in the next two heats. Frances Jane, a neatly turned filly from Brooklyn, showed a rare clip to the half in the second mile for a green trotter, but a break spoiled her chances. She moved up to Crete on the home stretch in the third heat, forcing her to step a second faster than before. When the new favorite lost her stride going away in the next heat, Frances Jane took a strong lead, and finished comfortably, with a maiden record of 2:22¾.

It was after 7 o'clock by this time, and a postponement followed. This leaves four events to make a long card for the second day, and the unfinished class will be resumed at 1 o'clock this afternoon. After it come the 2:19 trot, 2:12 pace, and a match for $500 a side between M. J. Leonard's Russell T. and William Love's Prince A.

Following is the summary:

2:30 Class. Pacing. Purse $500.

Evadne, b. m., by Red Wilkes-Lucy Garnet, by Warwick Boy, (Redmond).....1 1 1
Neil Alcyoner, g. g., (Halstead).....2 2 3
Marie Wellington, br. m., (Maguire).....3 3 2
Ann Avon, b. m., (Barnes).....Dis.
Time—2:18¾, 2:22¾, 2:28½.

2:24 Class. Trotting. Purse $500.

Charlotte W., ch. m., by Hambrino-Thoniette, by Happy Medium, (Hart).....7 4 3 1 1 1
Jupiter A., b. g., Polonius, (Murray).....7 1 1 7 3 3 3
Bourbon Riggs, b. c., by Bourbon Wilkes, (Barnes).....2 3 7 2 2 2
Clarence F., b. g., said to be by Volunteer, (Hughes).....1 3 6 8 7 4 4
Dresch, b. g., (Snyder).....6 8 2 2 6 ro
Highland Boy, ch. g., (Remsen).....4 4 8 4 5 ro
Shedd Wilkes, ch. m., (Thomas).10 9 5 6 4 ro
Newport, b. s., (Shields).....8 5 7 5 dr
Combine, g. m., (Moser).....3 6 9 dr
Bessie Jordan, b. m., (Arnold)..11 10 dis
Cornelia Nutwood, b. m., (Rains).....9 11 dr
Arsenal, b. c., (Cherrier).....11 10 10 9
Euretta, br. m., (Stevens).....7 6 8 dr
Crescent, b. m., (Schrader).....9 11 dr
Time—2:22¼, 2:24¼, 2:28¼, 2:22¾.

## WALES'S HORSES SOLD.

### William Waldorf Astor Pays the Highest Price for a Team at Wolferton.

LONDON, June 10.—The fourth biennial sale of the Prince of Wales's hackneys and harness horses was held this afternoon at the Prince's stud farm at Wolferton, near Sandringham, Norfolk.

A luncheon, previous to the sale, was served in a great tent outside the stables. The Prince of Wales presided and toasted the Queen. The sale then began. The Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, and William Waldorf Astor were among the notable onlookers.

The sale totaled up 8,449 guineas ($44,357.)

Lot No. 4, brood mare New York and foal, brought the biggest price of the sale. Sir Walter Gilbey was the purchaser, and the price paid was 560 guineas ($2,940.)

Mr. Astor purchased a pair of geldings for 900 guineas ($4,725,) the highest price paid for a pair of hounds.

Lord Camoys purchased a pony team, consisting of Cash, Ready Money, Cassis, and Cassioberry, all bay geldings, for 850 guineas ($4,462.)

In the fifty-three lots included in to-day's sale, twenty belonged to the breeding section, seven of them being blood mares and their foals, which were sold together, and thirteen were yearlings, two-year-old and three-year-old fillies. The remaining thirty-three lots included four ponies, all bays, and so well matched that they would make a perfect team, and twenty horses matched to form ten pairs, broken and driven together in double harness. The remaining nine lots were harness horses and hunters, all thoroughly broken to their work, and fine looking animals of their respective classes.

### CLOVERDALE FARM HORSES.

#### Conclusion of the Sale of the Consignment to This City.

W. B. Fasig & Co. last evening concluded the sale of the consignment of horses from the Cloverdale Farm, at Colmar, Penn. There were twenty-two horses of this consignment left over from Wednesday, and they were all sold. The twenty-two brought a total of $3,725, or an average of $169 each. The sales of the day before were thirty-two horses, for $6,735, or an average of $214 each. The total sales for two days were fifty-four horses, for $10,460, an average of $193. Following is a summary of the horses sold last night that brought $200 or more:

Director's Bell, trial, (half,) 1:12½, br. c., 15 hands, 1895, Waiting Maid, by Director, 1889; J. W. Madara, Lexington, Ky.....$800
Roxie, 2:25, br. f., 15.1, 1895, Roxana, by Wilton; A. J. Travis, New York City.....260
——, br. c., 1896, by Director-Ada S.; J. W. Madara, Lexington, Ky.....280
——, b. f., 1896, by Director-Annorean; J. W. Madara, Lexington, Ky.....275
——, b. f., 1896, by Red Wilkes-Madame Herr; J. W. Madara, Lexington, Ky.....475

A. J. Carter of this city was the principal buyer of the remainder of the twenty-two Cloverdale lot. After the lot was closed out a miscellaneous lot of eleven was offered. These brought $1,525. The horses bringing over $200 were:

Tom Arden, 2:10¾, b. g., 16 hands, 1885, by Russ Denmark, consigned by James H. Hogan of Providence, R. I., sold to A. W. Sherman of New York City.....$285
Jessie McGregor, 2:28¾, gr. m., 15 hands, 1887, Anna B.-Hambletonian; consigned by Edward F. Hedges and S. M. Klotz, sold to Edward F. Hedges and S. M. Klotz, sold to A. B. Hamilton, Jersey City.....350
Bad Actor, :16, b. g., 1888, by Georgie-Royal George; consigned by Edward F. Hedges and S. M. Klotz; sold to John Williams of Bath-on-Hudson.....200

## THE NAVAHOE NOT TO RACE.

### Royal Phelps Carroll Will Only Cruise a Little This Season.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 10.—To the great disappointment of hundreds of yachtsmen, and especially to those who wished to see what she could do sailing with other American cracks, Royal Phelps Carroll gave out to-night that he would not race the Navahoe this season. He may sail her in the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, however, but in none of the contests for cups. It was especially desired that the Navahoe take part in the deep sea race to Bar Harbor, as proposed by Commodore Morgan.

Mr. Carroll is here at his cottage, and does not wish to give up all his Summer to yachting, as would be required of him if he should race the Navahoe. It was remembered that she has only raced in foreign waters and against foreign craft. She is not yet fully fitted out for the season.

### ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB RACES.

#### Three Schooners to Compete for Commodore Gould's Cup.

The schooners Emerald, Amorita, and Colonia will race to-morrow for a cup given by Commodore George J. Gould of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The race will be started at 10:15 o'clock outside the Narrows, and the yachts will race to the Sandy Hook Lightship and back. It will be the first meeting of the Emerald and Colonia this year, and it will be interesting to note how much the Emerald has been improved by the alterations that have been made since last season.

The Syce, Wasp, Akista, and Eidolon will race for a cup given for sloops. In addition to these two events there will be a race for thirty-footers and catboats over courses on the Lower Bay. The Regatta Committee's steamer will leave the clubhouse dock at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The entries are as follows:

Schooners—C. A. Postley's Colonia, J. Rogers Maxwell's Emerald, W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita.

Sloops—H. F. and R. L. Lippitt's Wasp, F. M. Hoyt's Syce, George Hull's Akista, James Weir, Jr.'s Eidolon.

Thirty-footers—Ralph N. Ellis's Hera, Herman Duryea's Vaquero II., H. M. Macdonough's Maisie, James Stillman's Wawa.

Catboats—F. M. Wilson's Dorothy, H. S. Jewell's Squaw, George A. Freeth's Qui Vive.

### Polo Play at Devon, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The Devon Polo Club and the Philadelphia Country Club to-day began their series of games in the polo tournament at Devon. To-day's play resulted in a victory for the Country Club by a score of 10 to 7. Devon scored 7 goals and the Country Club 6. A difference of 4 in handicaps in the Country Club's favor gave them the victory. The tournament is for the Alden Cups.

### HE SUCCEEDS MR. HAVEMEYER.

#### Mr. Curtis Now President of the Golf Association.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association was held yesterday at the office of the Treasurer, Samuel L. Parrish, 44 Broadway. Lawrence Curtis of Boston was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Theodore A. Havemeyer.

Mr. Curtis has been First Vice President of the association since it was organized, a little less than three years ago. He is a member of the Boston Stock Exchange and a prominent clubman of that city, being a member, among others, of the Brookline Country Club, the Myopia Hunt Club, and the Essex County Country Club of Manchester, Mass., where the ladies' championship will be held in August. The Vice Presidency was filled by the election of Ransom H. Thomas, Vice President of the New York Stock Exchange, and a leading member of the Morristown Golf Club.

The committee adjourned its further business until evening, when the members met at the Holland House. Charles B. Macdonald, Second Vice President, was present at this meeting, having arrived in the city from Chicago during the afternoon. He presented the report on revision and interpretation of amateur golf rules, which was adopted, and the following five clubs were elected to allied membership in the association: Shady Side Golf Club, Pittsburg, Penn.; Washington Park Golf Club, Chicago, Ill.; Exmoor Golf Club, Highland Park, Ill.; Powelton Golf Club, Newburg, N. Y., and Quogue Field Club of Quogue, L. I.

### 100 BIRD MATCH FOR $500.

#### G. S. McAlpin Defeated W. E. Ross by 89 to 79 Kills.

G. S. McAlpin and W. E. Ross shot a match at 100 birds for $500 a side at the old grounds of the Carteret Gun Club at Bergen Point yesterday afternoon. Each man shot from the thirty-yard line, and the boundary was fifty yards. G. S. McAlpin won by a score of 89 to 79.

A strong northwest wind swept across the grounds, making most of the birds quarterers. McAlpine took the lead on the fifth round, Ross missing a right quarterer. Ross's ninth fell dead out of bounds and his eleventh, a right quarterer, and twelfth, a right quarterer, both got away. This gave McAlpine a commanding lead which he held to the end of the match. Ross is an Elizabeth expert, and is said to have defeated "Gus" Greiff, with a score of 94. He was very confident of winning before the match began. Harry Sanford handled G. S. McAlpin and N. H. Astfalk attended to Ross. Following is the summaries:

G. S. McAlpin, 30 Yards.—2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 0 2 2 1 0 2 2 2 2 0 · 2 2 killed, 2 2 2—20 killed, 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 1 2 · 2 1 * 2 0 2 2 2—21 killed, 2 missed; 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 1 2 1 2 · 2 1 * 2 0 2 2 2—21 killed, 2 missed; 2 2 2 2 2 2

# The New York Times

*"All the News That's Fit to Print."*

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**Amusements This Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Cincinnati—4:00.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

## TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1897.

*Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.*

**TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.**

**The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.**

### THE REPUBLICANS AND TRUSTS.

We should greatly like to know what JOHN SHERMAN in the remoteness and quiet of the State Department thinks of the attitude of his party toward the Trusts which he used to denounce so savagely and against which he aimed the blank cartridges of his anti-Trust law.

We fancy that he is fairly well suited. The attitude of his party is very like his own. It talks fiercely, it enacts laws that have so far accomplished nothing, and it votes the Sugar Trust more than its eager appetite has ever before received.

We regard much of the talk and action of the Republicans in this matter, both in Washington and in Albany, as mischievous and unscrupulous demagogy or worse. We can see nothing in the famous Lexow law in this State but an appeal to ignorance on the one hand and a new weapon of blackmail in the hands of the Republican machine on the other hand. The Sherman anti-Trust law has never been enforced until the Supreme Court applied it to a case that—whether it fits or not—the law was not meant by its authors to reach. But bad as is the demagogy of the Republicans in their speeches and their legislation, their actual subserviency to the Sugar Trust is far worse, and its tendency is to arouse a feeling that may do much harm.

The Sugar Trust is the one great combination of capital that depends almost wholly for profit on National legislation. Every tariff since 1890 has been a source of immense gain to it. That tariff gave it raw sugar free and ample protection against refined. The present tariff was changed in the Senate, by scandalous means, to put money into the pockets of the Trust. And now the tariff which has been accepted by the Republican caucus of the Senate gives the Trust more favors than even the corrupt "combine" of 1893 dared to propose.

And hardly a whisper of rebuke is heard from any Republican source.

### THE ACTUAL FACTS.

The uprising in New York this Fall threatens to be directed against the Republican Party, not against Tammany. "The union of all the elements that oppose Tammany" is a fine stock phrase for the speeches of Mr. QUIGG and a convenient shibboleth for the literature of the Citizens' Union and the organs of reform. But to be deceived by an impotent symbol, to become the victim of an empty catchword, would be evidence of the grossest unfitness for such serious business as awaits those who are now putting on their armor to beat Tammany with the help of Mr. PLATT and the Republicans.

The shortcomings of Tammany government are a fading memory, the sins of Republican legislation are a flagrant fact. Universal suffrage habitually inflicts the penalty of its displeasure upon the offender who is near at hand. It holds the party in power responsible for every wrong and instinctively turns to the vote of want of confidence as the natural remedy for every misfortune. With easy forgetfulness it recalls to office those whose unrepented transgressions it has but lately punished, and, like the fish of the trite simile, jumps out of the frying pan into the fire with as little thought of the consequences.

The old scandals of the Lexow investigation are masked from sight by the new iniquities of the Raines law. Speculation as to the sources of Mr. CROKER'S wealth have no interest for the 60,000 German voters in Greater New York who are raging against a measure of Republican legislation that robs many of them of their livelihood, all of them of a cherished enjoyment, and puts under the ban of law the innocent customs of their Fatherland. The 20,000 members of established and reputable social clubs that the Raines law has reduced to the level of the corner saloon and opened to police visitation will not condone that outrage or excuse its authors because of PLATT'S readiness or QUIGG'S youthful zeal to hunt the tiger. "Great cry and little wool" was the derisive comment of Tammany upon the meagre results of the diligent quest of Mayor STRONG'S Commissioners of Accounts for proofs of fraud and corruption. The high tax rates determined by reform administration here and Republican administration at Albany, the attacks of the Legislature upon capital, all sham and hypocrisy, yet disturbing to business, and the unblushing rapacity of the rural Republicans, who shirk their own taxes and put a double burden upon the people of New York and Brooklyn, cannot be so readily laughed down.

The iniquities of the Republican Tariff bill, too, will powerfully affect the vote. A merchant whose business has been killed during a dreary five months of utterly needless tariff agitation and who discovers that the duties finally imposed strip him of the profits of his trade and endanger its successful continuance is going to be a hard man to win over even to the support of so good a candidate as SETH LOW.

It will be up-hill work to elect the nominee of the Citizens' Union and the Republicans. If the engineers of the one organization or the other have underestimated the steepness of the campaign grade, we do them a service in correcting their calculation. The considerations we present may be distasteful. They are nevertheless solidly based on facts. The Democratic Party was in such desperate case in 1861 that no man expected ever to see it rise again, and the patriotic services of the Republican Party in the years of the Nation's peril seemed to give it a title to an indefinite lease of power. But the scandals of the second Grant Administration completely reversed the current of popular feeling, and in 1876 the people intended to elect a Democratic President. The cry of the bloody shirt was as impotent in that year as the old war cries about Tammany wickedness may be now.

A body of half a million voters cannot be subjected to the rules of logic or the axioms of ethics. They are human and are swayed by human passions. They are notably inclined to hit any head in sight if it offends them, and the offending head now in plain sight is the Republican head. All this is not a ground for discouragement on the part of those who wish to see the greater city set out on its career under a competent business administration. It is a reason why all friends of good government should bestir themselves, not so much to expose the vices of half a dozen years ago as to picture forth the solid advantages of such an administration as is foreshadowed in Mr. Low's letter.

In particular and by dedication and intent it is a showing by which we commend a seemly humbleness of behavior to the Republican organization in the County of New York. Mr. PLATT'S machine is not in a position to lead, it is by no means in a position to dictate. Though it has the strength of great numbers, it will bring the weakness of great sins to any other organization with which it foregathers. It ought to be exceeding glad of the chance to get into such good company as the Citizens' Union and to train behind a candidate whose shining merits will somewhat divert the public gaze from its own gross deformities. If the Republican Party is possessed not only of a desire for victory, but of a fitting sense of its deficiencies, it will come to the support of President Low when, where, and on such terms as the Citizens' Union may indicate.

### TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

"JESHURUN waxed fat, and kicked." That Scriptural statement exactly expresses the present temper of the Turk and accounts for the lofty airs he is taking before the congress of Europe. Of course, the Turkish soldiers and politicians were quite confident beforehand that they could defeat Greece, provided no other power or powers intervened in behalf of Greece. But they could not be sure of doing it with the ease and celerity with which it was in fact done and of being so powerfully assisted by the incapacity of the Greek commanders. The Turkish Navy they knew was in bad condition. The Greek Navy was an unknown quantity, and it cut no figure whatever in what there was of war.

But, what is more to the purpose, the operation of "mobilizing" and moving against Greece has shown the Turks their own military strength. They are satisfied with it and confident of it. They have had no opportunity of really judging of it for almost twenty years. It was before the Berlin conference that the last mobilization of the Turkish Army was made on such a scale as that which has just occurred. In the interval German drillmasters have been assiduously at work. The result of their work has just been displayed, and to the Turks it seems very good. The organization of the staff corps has been as efficient as that of the line, and the troops of the line have behaved very well. Very well, that is to say, in a military sense, and if they have repaid themselves by murder and arson and pillage after victories, that does not afflict their countrymen, who hold that "perils require to be paid in pleasures."

The point is that there is no reason to believe that the high tone taken by the Turks in regard to the terms of peace is a "bluff." It seems to be merely the reflection of a restored national self-confidence. For some generations the Turk in Europe has felt himself to be on the defensive. Now the Turkish temper is once more that of an expanding and aggressive power. Not since Navarino at least has Islam been so confident against a world in arms. Not of course that Turkey would really defy united Europe. But Turkey is aware that Europe is not really united. There is little doubt that the Porte continues to receive assurances from Berlin, and that Germany refuses to make effective the concert which but for her would be complete. The foreign policy of Germany seems not to be dictated by any motive more public or respectable than the Kaiser's personal hatred of his sister for embracing the Greek faith and his professional pride in the share which his German drillmasters have had in the achievements of the Turkish Army. Whatever the motives of his diplomacy may have been, the effects of it are most mischievous. The assurance of Germany's neutrality contributes to increase the confidence of Turkey and to stiffen her resistance to the demands of the powers. It is strange that the influence of one of the most enlightened nations in Europe should be cast upon the side of barbarism and reaction. But there will continue to be the chance that it may be so cast so long as the German Nation permits its national policy to be determined by the personal caprice of a hereditary monarch instead of assuming the direction of that policy for itself.

### THE LYNCHING FEVER.

The lynching of a negro in Maryland on Wednesday adds complications to the problem which such acts of lawlessness set before the country. Lynch law usually becomes the resort of people who believe that properly enacted laws do not adequately punish malefactors. These people are generally a minority in the community to which they belong. The majority for the most part contents itself with deploring the inadequacy of the punishment prescribed by the statutes, and is more conspicuous by its tacit consent to outrages than by its active participation in them. It is not thereby relieved of responsibility—certainly not in such cases as that of Urbana, where a militia Captain is threatened with ostracism because he performed his plain duty.

But at Princess Anne on Wednesday a negro was convicted of the heinous crime which so often arouses the vindictive hatred of white men, and the punishment provided by the law of Maryland is death. There was no reason to suppose that the sentence of Judge PAGE would not have been executed. The machinery of the law had worked with appalling smoothness and celerity, and the completion of its operations would surely have struck terror to the hearts of all would-be assailants of defenseless women. No man who took part in the lynching of ANDREWS can plead that his action added value to the execution of the death sentence. On the contrary, the calm, cold, inexorable infliction of capital punishment in the customary manner is a thousandfold more dreadful than the excited and brutal action of a mob. It is the inevitableness of the legal death that makes its approach awful. Every miscreant is not lynched; some escape; but there would have been no hope of escape for ANDREWS. His death would have been what the law intends such deaths to be, an adequate punishment for a frightful crime and a terrible warning to other possible evildoers.

Students of social problems may well consider what motive could have actuated that mob. Reputable members of the community are said to have taken part in the lynching. Why? Can it be that our boasted civilization has not yet reached the point at which it eradicates the unreasoning bloodthirstiness of the primeval, barbarian man? Or is it not possible that there is too little of pomp and circumstance in the administration of law in democratic countries? It is, indeed, undesirable to make a public show of executions, but perhaps a greater display of the enforcing power that lies behind the law might not be amiss.

It is said that a company of militia would have been ordered out to guard the prisoner at Princess Anne if a repetition of the Urbana affair had not been feared. That goes to show that there was a strong suspicion that lynching might be attempted. Therefore the only proper procedure would have been to order out a sufficiently large military force to preclude the possibility of an attempt to seize the prisoner. That would have prevented a repetition of the Urbana affair, and would have upheld the dignity of the law. We are sometimes too tender in dealing with our own republican sensibilities in this country.

### HORTON'S LAW.

Mr. HORTON of Wayne County is a statesman much in view at the present moment, though his vogue proceeds from his action as a legislator a year ago last Winter. "HORTON'S law" may not be of as much permanent importance to mankind as KEPLER'S or GRIMM'S or GRESHAM'S, but it is of a good deal more present interest to a large body of malefactors and their instigators. The malefactors are "the fancy" whose profession is to disfigure each other for money, and their recreation to do it for fun. The instigators are the promoters and members of athletic clubs in which alone prizefighters are permitted to pound each other in this State "under the protection of the law and in the gladsome light of jurisprudence."

It is HORTON'S law that has brought about this exemption. At the most conspicuous prizefight that has thus far been held under it, that which was night before last carried as far as the police would permit it to be, the statesman was present to see how his law worked. He was quoted by counsel in the police court yesterday as saying that the performance was perfectly legal up to the "seventh round." That was the round in which the performers began to pummel each other in a wild and savage way and in which the police interfered to put an end to the performance and to take the performers to the station house. Yesterday they were arraigned upon the charge of violating the law against prizefights. The Magistrate highly approved of the arrest and intimated that he would have been glad if they had been locked up. They had been guilty of disorderly conduct in striking and clapper-clawing each other, but they had not been prizefighting.

Such are the beauties of HORTON'S law. That simple device is but an amendment to the Penal Code which ostensibly makes the law against prizefighting more drastic than it was before. It even makes guilty of a misdemeanor any person who "engages in a public or private sparring exhibition at which an admission fee is charged or received, either directly or indirectly." But it makes ample amends in the liberal proviso "that sparring exhibitions with gloves of not less than five ounces each in weight may be held in a domestic incorporated athletic association in a building it owns or which it has leased by the year for athletic purposes only." Under this proviso one of two brutes may hammer the other into insensibility, and yet a Magistrate has to hold that there is no prizefight within the meaning of HORTON'S law.

Prizefighters are very unreasonable if they want any more than this. The Raines law club and the athletic club are the devices of rural legislators under which men may drink and fight as much as they like. For it is as well known that a Horton law club is a prize ring as that a Raines law club is a dive. In either case the only thing to be feared is the unsympathetic urban policeman who takes the testimony of his own eyes that vice is vice and that fighting is fighting. At a sparring exhibition "with gloves of not less than five ounces each in weight" a powerful man may knock another senseless. The feat has repeatedly been performed under these conditions. If there were no chance of its being performed, if the men merely sparred without intent to do each other bodily harm, the interest in their encounters would be very slight, and the Horton law clubs would languish and die. What the spectators desire to see is not a sparring match or two athletes cavorting before a kinetoscope without malice, but an angry and determined "fight to a finish." That is what they would have seen but for the interfering Inspector, MCLAUGHLIN, and apparently what would have been quite legal under the Horton law.

### THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

"Commencement days" have come in spite of the unseasonable weather, and there was a time when the impulse to hail the "sweet girl graduates" and the young men standing on the threshold of their careers was rarely resisted, and quotation of KINGSLEY'S irritating quatrain was as common in the daily newspapers at this time of year as in the spoken addresses of the experienced to the girl students about to lay aside their books.

Doubtless, though, the girl graduate of this hour is advised, as frequently as she used to be, to be good rather than clever, and to "do" rather than "dream," in the more remote schools and colleges, and the simple, old-fashioned, and purely conventional advice, which so few ever follow, still serves as the material for many speeches and baccalaureate sermons. It is to be noted, though, that the changed conditions of these times have their effect on the modern baccalaureate in the larger colleges. It is not so easy as it used to seem to be to give good advice to the young. The President of Vassar College, in his admirable address this year, pointed out the dangers to be avoided, rather than any one way to avoid them. "Conservatism" is a large word, capable of various definitions. The difficulty of making "life, death, and the vast forever one grand, sweet song" is, perhaps, not actually greater now than it always was, but a cast-iron creed, a few polite acquirements, and a fairly intelligible code of deportment are now generally admitted to be insufficient. There are so many noble deeds to do, and so many ways of doing them, while the tendencies of the hour are destructive and disillusionizing.

Yet it is certainly no harder to be merely and positively good than it used to be, though more kinds of goodness may be generally recognized; and it is certainly much more difficult to get a reputation for cleverness than it was before the printing press was so distressingly ubiquitous. The development of that very "historic sense," which President TAYLOR commends, may in some way account for the "radicalism" and the questioning he deplores. The graduate must still work out his own problems, after all, and the perplexity of the latter-day guides will not help him at the start even as much, perhaps, as the comfortable certainty of their predecessors. It is not encouraging to start on a job, even on this job of living up to one's education, with the conviction forced upon one that success in it is next to impossible.

Judge BENEDICT of the United States Court for the Eastern District of New York, who has just resigned from the bench, carries with him in his retirement an enviable and highly honorable reputation. For more than the average life of a generation of men he has discharged the duties of his high office in a manner to add constantly to the prestige of the Federal judiciary. Of New England family—he is the son of the late President BENEDICT of the University of Vermont—he has the keenness and readiness of the New England intellect, with the breadth and elasticity that come of wide experience. Owing to the conditions of court business in the port of New York, it fell to him to have charge of a large proportion of the Admiralty cases here originating, and he became a recognized authority in that peculiar branch of the law. But he also dealt with a very considerable part of the criminal business—a class wholly different—and in this he attained a name even more widely known and not less respected than in the other. His learning, dignity, fairness, and the completeness of his equipment were remarkable. As firm as rock in the essentials of justice, he applied justice with as close regard for the rights of the accused as for those of the community. He is a convinced and earnest Republican. He entered public life before the civil war, when he was an intimate personal and political friend of ex-Secretary TRACY and HENRY J. RAYMOND, and he has always had a strong interest in public affairs. But on the bench neither his party affiliations nor any other force moved him from the straight path of judicial impartiality. President MCKINLEY will be very fortunate if he finds for the post an incumbent of equal value.

The Engineering Record has instituted an investigation on its own account into the failure of the iron framework of the unfinished building at Fifty-first Street and Twelfth Avenue. It finds that only cast-iron columns were used, and that the connections of them at the floor lines were very imperfect and dangerous. "There was cobbled up a vertical series or tier of cast-iron column sections four stories high, essentially unbraced laterally, with joints practically without stiffness, with the load mainly at the top and actually all applied with great eccentricity entirely on one side of the tier from top to bottom. Failure," it plausibly adds, "was thus actually designed into the structure," and goes on to call in question the competency of a Building Department that approves such a design. It does seem that such a criticism, from a respectable and responsible technical source, should receive some attention from Mr. CONSTABLE, in justice to his own reputation and the standing of his department with the public.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the country it is considered almost criminal not to be on terms of friendly intimacy with one's neighbors, simply because they are neighbors and without any reference to congeniality of tastes, habits, or education. New York has outgrown this village trait, and associates are selected here for other reasons than mere propinquity. A phase of the old instinct crops up, however, in the opposition to the employment of teachers from out of town instead of others, less competent, because inexperienced, but who have been in the city long enough to claim a residence.

—Moved by the increasing difficulty, which is the same as saying the increasing expense, of securing wild animals for exhibition purposes from their natural habitats, there is a scheme on foot in California for establishing a big preserve in which the rearing of all sorts of wild and savage creatures can be conducted on a scale large enough to meet the demand for them. It is proposed to acquire in the southern part of the State a tract of land several square miles in extent and comprising timber, swamp, and rock sections, and to turn the whole into a miniature reproduction of the semi-tropical jungle. Around the whole tract will be erected a strong brick wall, firmly set on deep stone foundations, rising to a height of two feet above the ground, and surmounted by an iron fence ten or twelve feet high, making escape from the inclosure impossible. Into it will be introduced lions, tigers, hyenas, panthers, leopards, and all the untamed terrors of the wilderness. There will also be an elephant inclosure, made by driving logs into the ground with a pile driver, braced with crosspieces and slanting uprights from the outside, so that it will be impossible for even a vicious elephant to batter down the inclosure, which will separate the pachyderms from the rest of the animals. Into the portion of the park occupied by the carnivorous, different wild goats, antelope, and other herbivorous animals upon which meat-eating animals feed, will be introduced as food. These animals will be given protection enough so it will be impossible to exterminate them, and at the same time it will be so arranged that carnivorous animals will be unable to prey upon them. One of the interesting features of this wild animal farm will be the part raising monkeys and birds. It is planned to have this cover forty acres of orchard, nut trees, and forest. This entire grove will be surrounded to a height of 100 feet or more with a wire netting, and covered entirely with a roof of the same material. It will be amply protected by a lower wall, which will prevent lions, tigers, &c., from gaining an entrance to it. In this inclosure will also be propagated the giraffe, zebra, gnu, and other animals, which the rapid colonization of Africa by different European countries now threatens with extinction.

—All the dreadful apprehensions that were expressed abroad in regard to the imminence of a war between Japan and Hawaii, and later, between Japan and the United States, now turn out to have been needless. The residents of the little islands have confessed to a few mistakes, and offered to make reparation, and with this Children of the Sunrise express themselves content. So sensible and satisfactory is this method of ending a row that it is hardly necessary to mention now that the thought of Hawaii's resorting to arms against Japan is as absurd as that of Japan's trying warlike conclusions with this country.

—War correspondents returning from Greece are loud in expressing the conviction that the bicycle is one of the most valuable assistants a man engaged in that work can have. Few of the correspondents had them, for they had expected a campaign among mountains where only rugged bridle paths exist but as soon as the retreat over the plains of Thessaly began, the wiser members of the brotherhood sent to Athens for wheels, and found them of great use on the level roads between Larissa and Volo. The Greek soldiers were not tempted by the bicycles, to whose use they were almost entirely unaccustomed, but the repair kits were frequently stolen, and much trouble resulted. "Not only did the wheel," says one correspondent, "prove much faster, even on the Greek roads, than either the Greek horse or carriage, but to sling it on to a train or steamer was the work of a moment, and a horse is by no means so easily manipulated. On three most important occasions my stuff reached England at least a whole day in front of that sent by any other English correspondent, and it was thanks to the bicycle every time."

### PERSONAL.

—There is no reflection upon the education, character, or ability of Mr. W. F. POWELL in saying that the President has made a mistake in sending him as Minister to Haiti. One may be a good American without being a representative American. Such interests as the United States have in the island could be better served by a white man than a black one, for the Haitians, instead of regarding our habit of selecting one of their own race for this position as a compliment to that race, have always resented it as a slight upon themselves and their country.

—There is grieved disquietude in Pittsburg over a persistent rumor that Lieut. Gov. LYON and two State Senators, DURHAM and ANDREWS, are finding time from their legislative duties to form a combination of all the breweries in Pennsylvania. It is not quite evident whether the scheme is reprehended because it savors strongly of what may charitably be called political indelicacy, or because of an apprehension that if such a trust is formed it will raise the price of beer. Both of these arguments are used in denouncing the project and the projectors. The Lieutenant Governor admits that he has heard of an attempt to form one great brewing company out of the many rival corporations now existing, but he declares that he is not interested in it. The two Senators say nothing, but there is evidence that one of them, while in Pittsburg recently, spent many hours in conference with a man who has been getting options on breweries in that city. This is not very conclusive, and yet it is the general impression that the crystallization of the plan is a matter of only a few days. That the names of State officials are connected with it shows that business other than that of making and enforcing laws, but closely related to it, is regarded as possible for such persons elsewhere than at Washington and the capital of Illinois, and is quite as well worthy of grave consideration as is the prospect of paying more than the traditional nickel for a particular kind of liquid refreshment.

—For a man born in 1832, Senator MILLS shows remarkable warmth of feeling when he discusses the preference of an occasional American girl for foreign noblemen as contrasted with native-born sovereigns. His vehemence almost suggests a personal grievance, cherished for years in agonized silence, and now breaking forth with a vehemence the stronger for its long repression. It is impossible to forget that Texas used to be a favorite hunting-ground for Dukes and Princes. One of them may have—but why pursue the painful subject.

—At the recent annual meeting in London of the International Arbitration Association there were naturally many references to the action of the American Senate in rejecting the proposed treaty with England. Mr. MONCURE D. CONWAY was especially vehement. The Senate, he said, had only given one more indication that it is not a representative body, for in his opinion no cause had ever secured so nearly unanimous approval as had that of arbitration, which had been commended by every platform, pulpit, university, college, teacher, denomination, and person in the United States whose opinion was of any value. He declared that the Senate was a direct descendant of the rotten boroughs abolished in England seventy years ago, and that though there was a class in America that always clamored for war, with England, Spain, or any other country, the treaty had really been ratified by both of the peoples it concerned, and its influence would always remain with them. Another speaker, Mr. WILLIAM CLARKE, said that the outburst of jingoism in the United States was due to the fact that we had followed England's bad example and begun the building of a great navy. He thought that Lord SALISBURY had helped to kill the treaty by injudicious "congratulations of Mr. BAYARD on President MCKINLEY'S victory in behalf of civilization." Returning to the subject of big navies, Mr. CLARKE called attention to the fact that for months the ships of six great nations, though intended nominally for defensive purposes only, had been used to back up one of the foulest despotisms of this or any other age. One deadly foe of arbitration, he added, was the exaggerated nationalism of the day, which, originating in a proper revolt against external tyranny, had degenerated into protective tariffs and monstrous armaments; another was the doctrine, cynically preached on every hand, that as self-regarding individuals and nations all are permitted to help themselves to anything they can lay their hands on, irrespective of the suffering inflicted on humanity.

### WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

**Bacchante.**

From The Boston Herald.

Nobody has questioned its quality as a work of art. It is a treasure for any art museum.

**The Penny.**

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrats.

Pennies have just appeared in the circulation of Hawaii. In spite of some drawbacks the penny is a mark of high civilization.

**Hopeful.**

From The New Orleans Picayune.

The coming business season promises to be a prosperous one. Let everybody take heart of grace and get ready to reap its benefits.

**California's Gold.**

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

California is once more leading in the production of gold, and that contains one great reason why the State can never fall into line with the silver procession.

**Worst Enemy of Bryanism.**

From The Philadelphia Record.

Texas and Kansas are strongholds of Bryanism. Yet those two States are at present doing more to knock the underpinning from under the party of Anarchism and repudiation than are all the other States in the Union. There is a promise of great crops in both of them. Prosperity means ruin for Populism.

**The Rage for Office.**

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The one member of the State Government who has been supposed to be wealthy has had to sell a farm, large enough and rich enough for a dukedom, to settle his debts, and his estate is in the hands of a trustee. The path to political preferment is always a costly one, but when a man abandons a Blue Grass home like this to draw the meagre salary of an inconspicuous office, one can only marvel at the folly or ambition that dictates the step.

**Good as Far as It Goes.**

From The Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

It was left for an ingenious American student to read the story of the inscription by means of the nail holes on the walls of the Parthenon. Of course Cornell would have been better pleased if Mr. Andrews had mastered a curve that could shut out the Harvard or Yale baseball team, and thus place Cornell at the head of American institutions of learning, but, after all, this bit of student work, old-fashioned as it is, must be very gratifying to the central New York university.

**Inspiration.**

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

It is related as with triumph that the Democratic Party came near carrying the last National election. As if by "inspiration" the party found Mr. Bryan, and he was such a good find that two other parties immediately indorsed his nomination. With an enthusiasm that has never had its counterpart, the combination went up against the lonely Republican Party, and—got beaten! If this teaches anything it is that we must avoid "inspiration" next time and fall back on common sense, remembering that it did not take a combination of three parties to beat the Republicans in 1892.

**American High Pressure.**

From The New Haven (Conn.) Register.

We are living carelessly and recklessly. We have greedily accepted every modern facility given us by the restless brain of the inventor and discoverer, and taken no precaution to control them. What we have not taken on sight we have taken for granted. We have spent millions of dollars to abolish grade crossings, and opened up new ones under our noses without thought of the fact. We have harnessed enormous forces, and thrown away the hitchline. We have agreed to a business form of government, and are running it upon a political plan. We have violated the physician's orders and taken the medicine at one gulp—to save time.

### PRAISES COL. WARING.

**A Union Man Says Laboring Men Generally Do Not Dislike Him.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I read your editorial yesterday on "Col. Waring and Labor," and I am really surprised that you should dignify the utterances of a few delegates to the Central Labor Union as reported in a paper favorable to Tammany with such attention. I am a union man myself, and the persons quoted surely do not represent the sentiments of union men generally. In trades unions the same as in other organizations the "blatherskites" push themselves forward and give the organizations a character which they do not possess. The Central Labor Union has always been a refuge for such people, and the more they "air" themselves through the papers the higher is the value Tammany credits them with near election time. I notice that a choice number of the delegates have already formed the "Workingmen's Political League," and one of them unblushingly states in the same paper above referred to last Monday that they will support Tammany if Tammany will nominate a certain number of their members for office. The delegates quoted as making the unfair attack upon Waring are all members of that same band of patriots.

If ever there existed a public official who deserves the hearty thanks and gratitude of the working people it is Col. Waring. All that is necessary is to compare the condition of the streets upon the east side with the scandalous state of affairs existing during the Tammany régime. Contrast the organization and the appearance of the men of the Street Cleaning Department now to the department under Brennan and Andrews if you can, and any one with a spark of fairness must see the gulf which separates them. Why, I attended meetings of the Central Labor Union when delegates used almost violent language in denouncing Commissioners Andrews and Brennan for sacrificing the health of the working people by keeping a lot of useless ward bummers on the pay roll. It is true that when Col. Waring took charge of the department he provoked just opposition by advocating a reduction in wages of the men in order to overcome an emergency and so as to employ more men, under the appropriation, but he meant it in good faith, and he now honestly acknowledges that it is best for the city to pay something more than the market rate of wages, thereby enabling the city to select the very ablest workmen and at the same time show a good example to employers generally.

Col. Waring has gone as far as to virtually give the men the opportunity of presenting grievances through a committee of their own choosing, and there is not a single instance on record in which a complaint has not been fairly treated. What more could union men desire?

The utterances of the delegates in question only show that it is of no use to talk to people who favor Tammany politics about the advantage of cleaner streets, more school buildings, civil policemen, stricter enforcement of building laws, a more decent government generally, as contrasted to the kind of government revealed by the Lexow investigation. They seem to hate decency. Their only answer is: "We don't want any more r-e-f-o-r-m."

ROBERT BROWN.
No. 332 East Seventy-second Street, N. Y., June 10, 1897.

### NUGGETS.

**Queer Thing About Lawyers.**

The lawyer who has the most suits sometimes dresses the shabbiest.—Philadelphia Record.

**From the Former Literary Centre.**

An easy-going, thoroughly amiable wife is after all not such a sweet boon to a literary man; for she suggests very little copy.—Boston Journal.

**Consolatory.**

Bacon—What do you suppose is the meaning of this long rain?
Egbert—Oh, I think possibly it is out of compliment to Queen Victoria's.—Yonkers Statesman.

**Ambiguous.**

"That oracle is a corker for obscurity," said Diogenes. "I asked her if I would be immortal, and she answered, 'Thou—shalt—die—ogenes.' You never can get a woman to answer a plain question."—Harper's Bazar.

**Why He Wanted an Autograph.**

Recently a young man wrote to William Dean Howells for his autograph. The novelist replied in a type-written line:
"Have you bought my last book?"
The young man answered:
"I have not. I want to sell your autograph in order to get money enough to buy it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

**White Wings Undesired.**

Col. Waring, while advising the District of Columbia on the subject of street cleaning, will, of course, consider the fact that while a white canvas suit may be overlooked in a narrow, crowded, New York thoroughfare, on Pennsylvania Avenue it would give the impression of a marble statue which had strayed from its pedestal.—Washington Star.

### A PHARISEE.

From The Washington Star.

It truly shocks my better self
To dwell in plenty in the town
Where viands wait, upon the shelf,
And hunger never dares to frown,
And think on misery, which I know
Exists in haunts not far away,
And not be privileged to show
Compassion for such dire dismay.

For, where the quivering shadows dip
Luxuriant in the shady pool,
And truant sunbeams lightly slip
'Mid cloistering shades so still and cool,
Some creatures ravenous there be
Who, in their desperation, try
To snatch the insects which they see
In carelessness descending nigh.

And so, on charity full bent,
I long to take my rod and line
And fill my soul with sweet content
O'er this most generous mood of mine;
To pity as a true man should
A life with misery so fraught
And bring to uses right and good
The fish that's waiting to be caught.

# NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

## Programme of the Diamond Jubilee Parade on June 22 Announced in London.

## PREMIER LAURIER IS HONORED

### Gladstone Says the Representatives of the Sultan of Turkey Should Not Be Accorded a Place in the Ceremonies.

LONDON, June 11.—The Times gives this morning the official programme of the procession for June 22, the occasion of the diamond jubilee.

An imposing array of regulars, with bands, and seven batteries of artillery, will form the vanguard. Then will come the Royal Aides-de-Camp, the Field Marshals and their equerries, the foreign attachés and deputations, the Queen's Prussian Dragoons, the Lord Mayor, thirty-six English and foreign Princes, the Indian escort, and Lord Wellesley, the Commander-in-Chief, immediately preceding the Queen, who will have the Duke of Cambridge on her right hand and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught on her left.

Then will follow the Gold Sticks in Waiting, the Masters of Horse, and the Masters of Buckhounds, with their equerries and the royal grooms.

A large body of home and colonial troops will come next, the colonial troops forming the Queen's escort. In the separate colonial procession it will be noticeable that the Canadian troops are followed immediately by Mr. Wilfred Laurier, the Premier, who will be first after the advance guard of the Royal Horse Guards, while a portion of the Canadian troops will bring up the rear.

All the papers publish editorials welcoming the colonial Premiers and delegates, especially Mr. Laurier.

The Times, in an editorial upon the evident design displayed in the arrangement of the procession, says that the presence of the colonial Premiers, headed by Mr. Laurier, a Frenchman and a Catholic, testifies to the breadth and solidity of the constitutional freedom the British colonies enjoy.

### Gladstone Would Exclude Turks.

LONDON, June 11.—One of the Irish newspapers publishes a letter from Mr. Gladstone, in which he refers to the "insolence and audacity of the Sultan's imperious request to be permitted to send envoys to the Jubilee." Mr. Gladstone expresses the hope that prudence and decency will induce the Government to stifle the request, adding: "The Envoys of the Great Assassin would meet with a disagreeable reception in England."

### Whitelaw Reid in London.

LONDON, June 10.—To-day Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador from the United States to the Jubilee festivities, visited Ambassador Hay and settled some of the arrangements for American participancy in the fêtes. It was decided to illuminate brilliantly the Embassy and Mr. Reid's residence. A pictorial edition of the Jubilee procession programme will be published at a shilling, the proceeds to be devoted to the Prince of Wales's hospital fund.

## CORTES AT LISBON REOPENED.

### Portugal's Hold on Delagoa Bay May Be Maintained.

LISBON, June 10.—The Cortes was reopened to-day. The royal message announced that the Budget, balanced with the aid of an internal loan, demanded authority to convert the foreign debt without an increase of the present charge to the Treasury, and refers to projected works at Lorenzo Marques, Portuguese East Africa, where, it is explained, "in conformity with the aspirations of the country it is necessary to maintain the Dominion of Portugal." The latter statement is evidently an answer to the frequently reported sale of Delagoa Bay to Great Britain.

## ENGLISH OPINION OF McKINLEY.

### Pall Mall Gazette Takes an Unfavorable View of His Policy.

LONDON, June 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a long editorial on the business and political outlook in America, in the course of which it says that no one but the most optimistic American can see anything satisfactory or hopeful in either. Continuing, The Pall Mall Gazette criticizes President McKinley, who, it says, "instead of playing the part of President, has been satisfied with the rôle of a party man. President McKinley's efforts for international bimetallism are futile. If he is not aware of this he shows a depth of ignorance to which Presidents of the United States seldom descend."

## TO BRING JACKSON BACK.

### Steamer Windward Sails for Franz Josef Land After the Explorer.

LONDON, June 10.—The steamer Windward started again for Franz Josef Land to-day in order to bring back from the Arctic regions the members of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, who have now spent three Winters at their little Arctic settlement, Elmwood, near Cape Flora, where they erected an observatory 2,000 feet above sea level.

During the present Summer the expedition was to make an attempt to reach the highest point North through an opening in Queen Victoria Sea, the open water discovered by Mr. Jackson. The Windward was enthusiastically cheered by a large crowd of people as she made her way down the River Thames. Included in her freight are four kayaks made by Dr. Nansen for Mr. Jackson, and a folding boat intended for Prof. Andree, who expects to cross the Arctic regions this Summer in a baloon from Franz Josef Land.

## POPE'S VIEWS TOWARD FRANCE.

### Interests of Religion Best Served by Support of the Government.

ROME, June 10.—The Osservatore Romano publishes to-day a long note in which the Pope explains and defines his views with reference to France.

His Holiness disclaims all intention of recommending any preference for either the republican or the monarchical form of government; but, he observes, practice has shown that the interests of religion in any country are best served by loyal support of the constituted Government, and he gently reproves those who, professing attachment to the Holy See, sow the seeds of distrust and create difficulties by looking askance at or combating particular existing governments.

The advice of his Holiness concludes thus: "Moved by a constant affection for France and in abiding hope that with the allaying of passions his word will be heeded by all, the Pope has no doubt that God will abundantly bless those who sacrifice their own predilections for the common good."

### Heavy Rain in Southern Russia.

SEBASTOPOL, June 10.—Advices from Simferopol, capital of the Province of Taurida, say that torrential rains have fallen in that district, inundating a portion of the province. Many persons have been drowned, the rivers are overflowing and ruining the crops, and the damage to the wheat crop is enormous. Drought prevails in Northern Taurida.

### Cyclone in Northern Italy.

ROME, June 10.—Dispatches from Verona announce that a terrible cyclone, accompanied by hail, devastated the Valley of Caprino yesterday evening. All the crops, including the mulberry crop, were destroyed, entailing a great loss of silkworms.

### Lieut. Gov. Woodruff at Geneva.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 10.—The Geneva Board of Trade held a banquet this evening in Leo's Academy. Two hundred and twenty-five guests were in attendance, including Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Senator Wilcox, Senator Raines, Assemblyman Benham, and others from abroad. President Verplanck of the Geneva National Bank acted as toastmaster. The toasts were responded to by several local and visiting orators, including the Lieutenant Governor.

## THESSALY'S FATE UNDECIDED.

### Reports that Turkey Will Hold It, and that She Will Surrender a Part to Greece.

LONDON, June 11.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard says:

"At Tuesday's conference of the Ambassadors for the discussion of the terms of peace, Tewfik Pasha was present, armed with categorical instructions to persist in the retention of Thessaly, given him by the Sultan personally. When the conference ended the Sultan summoned his Ministers to a special council at the Yildiz Kiosk, which sat until 2 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday. The decision arrived at was that the evacuation of Thessaly was impossible, but that there was no necessity for precipitate action. Being in possession, the Porte, it was argued, was able to wait patiently, and even indefinitely, while discussing academically point after point with the powers. It was also decided to continue actively the preparations for war."

The correspondent of The Daily News at Constantinople, under date of Wednesday, says:

"The session of the peace conference called for to-day has again been postponed. It is believed that Turkey is prepared to evacuate Thessaly, except the large tract north of the River Peneus, which includes Tyrnavo, Milouna Pass, and other important points."

### GERMANY'S AIM IN GREECE.

#### Said to be Seeking the Financial Control of the Country.

LONDON, June 11.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Athens says:

"Extraordinary rumors are current as to the attitude of Germany. It is alleged that the German Government seeks to overthrow the Greek dynasty, and to establish a rigorous control of Greek finances. In order to attain this double object Germany wants a continuance of the war, and to have the terms of peace finally dictated in Athens itself.

"These statements seem scarcely worthy of credence, but it is probable that Germany will continue to press for financial control."

## DAUGHTER BORN TO THE CZAR.

### Second Child of the Emperor of Russia Arrives at the Peterhof.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—The Czarina has just been delivered of a daughter at the Peterhof.

The first child of their Majesties, born Nov. 3, 1895, is also a daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga.

## BANQUET TO JOHN W. FOSTER.

### Russian Ministers Meet Him at the Legation in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—At the banquet yesterday evening at the United States Legation in honor of John W. Foster, the United States Seal Commissioner, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, and the Minister of Imperial Domains, M. Yermoleff, were present.

It is reported here that Mr. Foster's mission is meeting with great sympathy and support in official circles.

## DAKOTA DIVORCE IN IRELAND.

### The Rev. William Vanston Gets a Farthing in a Suit for Damages.

DUBLIN, June 10.—Considerable interest has been excited at the trial of an action brought by the Rev. William Vanston against Dr. Launcelot Whitecroft for £1,000 damages for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The defendant set up a general denial, and pleaded as a second defense that the marriage of the Vanstons had been annulled by the judgment of a Dakota court in November, 1896. Whitecroft and Mrs. Vanston having subsequently married in New York City. The jury gave the plaintiff a farthing damages.

### Military Prize Awarded.

LONDON, June 10.—At the Royal Military tournament to-day Private Stewart of the Canadian Highlanders won the Empire prize in the bayonet-against-bayonet contest. The award, with others, was made by the Duchess of Connaught in the presence of the Duke, of Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief, and other military officers of high rank. The prize distribution was attended with great enthusiasm.

### Bishop Potter at Eton.

LONDON, June 10.—The eve of St. Barnabas was celebrated in the usual manner to-day at Eton. Bishop Potter of New York preached in behalf of the Melanesian fund. The Provost of Eton entertained the visitors at luncheon, and afterward presided at the annual meeting. Several American Bishops were among the speakers.

### Lady Mildred Jessup Dead.

LONDON, June 10.—Lady Mildred Jessup, wife of A. E. Jessup of Philadelphia, Penn., died in France yesterday. She was a daughter of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, and was married to Mr. Jessup in 1890.

### Summer Concerts for Women.

The Summer amusement course of the Young Women's Christian Association will be begun this evening at the Association Hall, 7 East Fifteenth Street. The Minnie Marshall Smith company will give a concert. It is free to all women.

### Recreation Pier Not Ready.

The new recreation pier at the foot of East Third Street will not be ready for the opening which was to take place on Saturday, and the Dock Board yesterday postponed the date of the opening ceremonies to Saturday, June 26.

### Columbia Library to Close.

George H. Baker, Librarian of Columbia University, has announced that the library will be closed on June 14, and will not be reopened until it has been installed at University Heights.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith are working on a new opera for Camille D'Arville.

W. H. Post has finished a musical skit for Amelia Summerville, which she will produce early next season.

"Hotel de Paris" is the title of a new opera which F. C. Whitney has secured for one of his next season's attractions.

A trial performance of a farce in three acts entitled "Friend Tom," by Edworth Weitzel and F. S. Isham, will be given at the Bijou Theatre Tuesday.

Mae Lowery will play one of the chief parts in "The Geezer" with Donnelly and Girard next season. Thomas J. Ryan has also been engaged for this piece.

Max Bileman has arranged for an early production of "A Southern Romance," a dramatization of the novel "In God's Country," by B. B. Valentine. It is said that Katherin Grey will act the leading rôle.

A benefit performance will be given at the Casino Sunday for Hermann Oppenheimer and Aaron Appleton, the theatre's business manager and treasurer, respectively. The programme includes a large number of Casino favorites.

John J. McNally is working on a comedy for Andrew Mack which will be produced early in January. The new piece for the same actor, by Ramsay Morris, will have its first production in September at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago.

Juliette Corden, who appeared several seasons ago in "Rob Roy," will return to the stage next season. She will probably appear in De Koven & Smith's new opera "The Highwayman," to be produced at the Broadway Theatre by Andrew A. McCormick.

"The Girl from Paris" will begin a twenty weeks' engagement at the Park Theatre, Boston, Sept. 27. The West Point cadets will attend the performance in full uniform to-night, and a large party of visiting hotel men will see the show to-morrow evening.

Although "The Circus Girl" at Daly's Theatre continues to attract crowds nightly, the house will probably close for the season June 19 and reopen early in August, with the same production. "The Geisha" will also be revived next season, and will be followed by the musical production of "Mme. Sans Gene."

A "black and white" ballet, arranged by Carl Marwig, will be added next week to the many features of "A Round of Pleasure" at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Ida Brooks will play the part of Aurora next week instead of Marguerite Sylva, who has resigned. The extravaganza will begin an indefinite engagement in Boston Sept. 6.

## WESTCOTT WILL CONTEST.

### Damaging Evidence Against Mrs. Dr. Pope Westcott.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., June 10.—The Ellerson-Westcott will contest, before Judge Forbes, is rapidly developing some startling evidence.

Lester Swift testified to-day that Mrs. Dr. Pope Westcott told him when her husband was in Europe that it made no difference if he did not return, as he had made his will. Mrs. Bessie Corcoran swore that on the evening the will was supposed to have been drawn Munro Westcott forgot he had eaten his supper fifteen minutes after he had done so. She swore that Dr. Pope Westcott gave the testator drugs or medicine, and the inference was drawn that these affected his mental condition. The witness heard Dr. Pope Westcott dictating what is said to have been the will the night he forgot about eating. She also testified that Dr. Cora P. Ganing, the daughter of Mrs. Westcott, petted Mr. Westcott, urging him to make the will.

Elva Nearing swore that she found a bottle labeled "chloroform" under Mr. and Mrs. Westcott's bed a few days before the testator's sudden death, and that Mrs. Westcott cautioned her never to say anything about it.

Dr. Pope Westcott, it was developed, told conflicting stories regarding her alleged marriage. To one she said it took place in New York, to another in Milford Centre, and to another in Jersey City.

Mrs. Westcott once remarked, said a witness, that she had persuaded her husband to make a will just as she wanted it, and did not propose to allow him to change it. Mr. Westcott had often declared his intention to leave his property to Mrs. Ellerson, his sister and the plaintiff in the action, and to a favorite nephew.

On one occasion, it is alleged, Mrs. Dr. Pope Westcott pretended to take chloroform in order to scare her husband into making the will.

Dr. Pope Westcott and Dr. Cora P. Ganing appeared much affected by the evidence. They appeared in court attired in costly and beautiful silks, and wore several large diamonds. Melodramatic scenes are predicted for to-morrow. The jury is being closely watched by both sides to see that no bribes are offered.

## A FAMOUS INDIAN DEAD.

### Moses Fielding, Descendant of Uncas, the Last of the Mohegans.

NORWICH, Conn., June 10.—Moses Fielding, a famous Indian character and a member of the tribe of Mohegan Indians, died early this morning at Mohegan Village, between here and New London. He was sixty-four years of age, and a direct descendant of Chief Uncas. In his day he was the greatest hunter in the State. Only three members of this family now survive.

## MURDERED A MERRYMAKER.

### Miss Leona Goodman of Rover, Ark., Shot by J. P. Lipe.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 10.—News comes to-day of a shocking tragedy enacted at Rover, Pope County, last night, in which Miss Leona Goodman, the daughter of Joseph Goodman, of that place, was murdered by John P. Lipe.

The Yell County Normal is being held this week at Rover and a party of young graduates went to the house where Lipe, who was also in attendance on the Normal, was staying, for the purpose of serenading him.

When awakened by the music Lipe raised the window and deliberately fired into the crowd, the ball from his pistol striking Miss Goodman in the neck and killing her instantly.

The people are much wrought up over the affair, but it is believed the law will be permitted to take its course.

## J. G. HOWER, CLEVELAND, DEAD.

### Killed in a Runaway Accident—Was a Prominent Dry Goods Merchant.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—J. G. Hower, one of the most prominent and wealthy dry goods merchants of Cleveland, met a tragic death this afternoon while out driving. Mr. Hower was senior member of the firm of Hower & Higbee, and was seventy-three years of age. This afternoon he started out for a drive with Miss Myra Stone of Clarke Summit, Penn., who was visiting at his home.

The horse became frightened at the cars and ran away, overturning the buggy and throwing the occupants out. Mr. Hower fell on his head, breaking his neck, and causing instant death. The young lady was only slightly injured.

Mr. Hower was a wealthy man, and had been in business in this city for years. Mr. Hower leaves two children—Mrs. Edwin Nash Morgan and Mr. Charles N. Hower.

## INTER-STATE COMMERCE PROBE.

### Railroads Leasing Elevators to Shippers—Receive Nominal Rent.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The session of the Inetr-State Commerce Commission to-day was taken up principally in hearing the evidence of railroads which own elevators and lease them on favorable terms to leading shippers, in consideration of the facility of transferring grain.

No other favors are received by the railroads, so their agents declared, nor are any favors accorded the lessees of the elevators beyond those given to the average shipper. The testimony shows that leading grain dealers have very little rent to pay for the use of favorably located elevators, and that they continue to receive, despite the fact of improved methods, as much per car for transferring grain as in the days when the laborer shoveled the grain from one car to another. E. E. Hand of the Michigan Central Railroad said his road leased elevators to Bartlett, Frazier & Co. for $1 a year and cost of maintenance.

He denied giving any rebates or favors, but when asked to explain an entry of a shipment of grain from Spencer to Boston in February last at 15 cents per hundred, the export rate, he had no explanation to offer, except that it may have been an error, or that there might have been a published rate of 15 cents at that time.

### Ancient New London Divines.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 10.—There are some very old preachers here. The Rev. J. B. Brown, Baptist, has completed fifty years in the ministry. Another and still older minister is the Rev. N. T. Allen of Groton. The latter was rounded out fifty-four years of ministerial service, and is still in charge of a church.

Mr. Allen served all through the war as Chaplain, and still holds a commission as Chaplain of the Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. He appears at every encampment and rides a horse with the ease and grace of some much younger men in the service. Mr. Allen is over eighty, it is said, and has tied the nuptial knot over a thousand times.

### Eddie Jacques Returned to Jail.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 10.—Eddie Jacques was brought here this afternoon by Detectives James Tate and J. F. Smith of Philadelphia, the men who arrested him in Baltimore. Jacques is one of the men who entered the store of Walker B. Adams at Bedford Station on Aug. 20 last. Mr. Walker and his son, William, gave battle. Shots were exchanged, and Mr. Walker was killed. His son shot three of the men. One died in jail, another died in a Brooklyn hospital, and Jacques, who was shot through the lungs, recovered and afterward escaped. The fourth man escaped and has never been captured.

### Safe Blowers Do Damage to a Drug Store.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 10.—The Groton drug store, owned by C. Woodhull Davis, was entered by burglars early this morning, the safe blown open, and $50 taken. The explosion upset bottles, and scattered the stock in the store in great confusion. The Sheriff has followed clews of the burglars into Rhode Island.

### Old Woman Killed by a Train.

ONEONTA, N. Y., June 10.—Mrs. G. M. Dayton, aged seventy-three years, of Cooperstown Junction, was struck by a Delaware and Hudson train near her home this evening and instantly killed. Her husband died two weeks ago.

North Shore Limited—New York Central's morning train to Chicago. Leave Grand Central Station 10:00, arrive Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Chicago next morning at 9.00, by Michigan Central.—Adv.

## A GREAT BOSTON WEDDING

### Miss Isabelle Perkins, Heiress to $17,000,000, Married to Larz Anderson of Washington.

## BOTH OF VERY OLD FAMILIES

### Ceremony Performed at the Arlington Street Church Amid Beautiful Floral Decorations—Breakfast and Reception at the Bride's Commonwealth Avenue Home.

BOSTON, June 10.—Larz Anderson, until recently a member of the United States Diplomatic Corps at Rome, Italy, and Miss Isabelle Perkins of Boston, heiress to $17,000,000, were united in marriage in this city to-day.

The bride is the daughter of Capt. George Hamilton Perkins, United States Navy, (retired,) and a granddaughter of the late William F. Weld of this city, whose millions she inherits together with her cousin, Mrs. Charles F. Sprague, the wife of Congressman Sprague of Massachusetts. The bridegroom is the son of a well-known Washington family, the head of which, Gen. Nicholas Anderson, died abroad a few years ago. Mr. Anderson is a Harvard graduate, and was associated with Robert T. Lincoln in the United States Legation at London, and later was first Secretary of the Embassy in Italy under Wayne MacVeigh.

The ceremony by which these members of the leading families of Boston and Washington were united was performed by the Rev. John Cuckson in the Arlington Street Church at noon, and among those who were present as guests were some of the most wealthy and prominent members of society in nearly every large city in the United States, while those who participated in the ceremony as best man, maid of honor, bridesmaids, and ushers represented wealth and social prominence consistent with the demands of the occasion.

The auditorium, with its ancient pillars and box pews, under the skilled hands of florists, presented a most beautiful appearance. Potted plants, ferns, and massive banks of cut flowers of every description were used in profusion. The bridal bell was one of the largest ever constructed in Boston. It was composed of hundreds of Bride roses, fringed with lilies of the valley, and small white buds. It was suspended from the ceiling by strands of broad white satin sash ribbon. Each column of the church was wound with asparagus and demousa vine, and great ropes of long-stemmed roses, trained on asparagus vines, were suspended between the pillars and across the altar in endless profusion, and with the great heaps of roses made the front of the church resemble a dense garden:

The reserved pews, comprising over two-thirds of all in the church, were marked off by wide white satin ribbons, which at each pew were knotted to hold in place a cluster of white roses.

When the hour for the ceremony arrived, the organ broke into the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and the bridal party entered. Preceded by ushers and bridesmaids and the maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Anderson, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Perkins proceeded to the altar, leaning on the arm of her father. Two lads, dressed as sixteenth century pages, followed the bride as train bearers. As the bride neared the head of the broad centre aisle Mr. Anderson, who was accompanied by Charles Francis Adams, second, as best man, advanced, and, meeting Miss Perkins beneath the floral bell, they stood together before the clergyman.

The words of the Episcopal ceremony were spoken with solemn impressiveness, and the man and woman were pronounced husband and wife.

Immediately after the ceremony, the bridal party proceeded to the Perkins home on Commonwealth Avenue, where the wedding breakfast was served upon a temporary balcony which had been built in the rear of the mansion. Here the bay windows were banked and garlanded with growing plants and festoons of pink and white roses. Around the rooms were draped beautiful tapestries from corner to corner, and their folds were filled with roses, thrown with all the seeming carelessness of art, and left as they chanced to fall. From the centre of the walls of the main rooms ropes of long-stemmed roses, attached to asparagus vines, radiated to the ceilings.

The candelabra supported pendent pouches of white silk filled with bridal roses till the effect of bursting was produced.

The banisters and balustrades were intertwined with white ribbons and strings of roses and lillies of the valley, and the reception rooms upstairs were equally embowered.

In the main drawing room were the tables holding the great number of presents. The breakfast tables, in point of floral decorations, were most simple. Tall, slender vases, fashioned like Greek amphorae, held long-stemmed roses, and lillies of the valley were heaped in shallow vessels.

In a rear room adjoining this balcony an orchestra made sweet music during the breakfast, following which a reception was held, and later the couple departed for New York, en route for Europe and the far East.

The bridesmaids were Miss Eleanor Gray, Miss Susan Dalton, Miss Theodore Knight, and Miss Bessie Seabury. The gowns of the bride and the bridesmaids were exquisite creations of Worth, Doucet, and Faxon. The bride's gown was composed of heavy cream satin, lined throughout with taffeta silk. The seams are outlined from waist to hem with orange blossoms, and the corsage with a surplice effect with fluffy trimmings of tulle.

The ushers were Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, Roger Foster of Concord, N. H.; W. Jay Billiter of New York, F. J. Bradlee, F. G. Bach, C. A. Porter, W. S. Spaulding of Boston.

Mr. Anderson's gift to each of his ushers and his best man was a pearl scarf pin; that of the bride to her maids a golden brooch with pearls.

### Heller—Uhlmann.

Miss Blanche Uhlmann, daughter of Simon Uhlmann and niece of Frederick Uhlmann, President of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, was married last evening at the Hotel Savoy to David Heller. The Rev. Dr. Kohler of Temple Beth-El performed the ceremony in the presence of about 200 relatives and friends of the bride and groom. Miss Edith Uhlmann was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Marie Sichel, Miss Annie Schwartz, Miss Hortense Hecht, and Miss Clara Wechsler. Bernhard Long was best man, and the ushers were Clarence Sichel, Harris B. Well, and Walter Well of Philadelphia. Louis Strauss of Newark, and Theodore G. Well, Ralph Levy, and Emil Schwed of this city.

The parlors of the hotel were prettily decorated in pink and white roses and smilax and the bridal couple stood beneath a wedding bell of white roses. The bride wore white duchesse satin, trimmed with point applique, tulle veil with orange blossoms, and long train, and carried a prayer book in white and gold. Her maid of honor wore pink chiffon over pink silk, and carried pink roses, and the bridesmaids were in costumes of white chiffon over white satin, trimmed with valenciennes lace. Each of the bride's attendants wore a pearl and amethyst pin, the gift of the bride, and the best man and ushers wore pearl stick pins.

After a wedding trip to the lakes and Northern Maine, Mr. and Mrs. Heller will take up their residence in this city.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, William N. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Stadler, Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. William Jenner, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Phillips, Mrs. Adolph Heller, Mrs. A. Uhlmann, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Huppel, Mr. and Mrs. Max Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenbaum of Chicago, the Misses Rosenbaum, Simon Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sichel, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison D. Myer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Auerbach, Otto Boscowits, Franklin B. De Frece, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frankenthal, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hirsch, Miss Flora E. Lewisohn, Miss Lewisohn, M. B. Mendham, L. P. Mendham, Miron Schafer, Mrs. R. Schwed, W. S. Spiegelberg, Benjamin Scharps, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Trautman, the Misses Trautman, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Schloss.

### Nally—Redd.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 10.—Edward J. Nally, Assistant Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Company, Chicago, and Miss Lee Warren Redd, daughter of Capt. Oliver T. Redd of this city, were married to-day at the home of Miss Redd on the Georgetown Road. Chancellor Muldoon of Chicago, a warm personal friend of Mr. Nally, performed the ceremony.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Fannie Redd, as maid of honor, and the following bridesmaids: Miss Margaret Menefee, Louisville; Miss Sallie Adams, St. Louis, and the Misses Mel Saffrans, Nellie Swigert, Mary Payne, and Marie Redd of Lexington. William E. O'Neil of Chicago acted as Mr. Nally's best man. Among those present were Guy E. Paine, Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Company at Kansas City; C. M. Baker, Chicago; F. A. Loesch, Chicago; H. L. Childress, Birmingham, Ala.; W. J. Capin, Cincinnati; Grenville Howard, St. Louis; Edward W. Hardin, Chicago, and Frank J. Carlisle, Chicago.

### Shapcott—Marks.

Miss Mary Emma Marks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marks of Spring Street, was married in Sing Sing yesterday to William T. Shapcott of Auburn, N. Y., at the home of the bride's parents. The bride wore white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, and her veil was caught by a diamond sunburst, a gift from the bridegroom. The maid of honor, Miss Annie Marks, wore pink silk organdie trimmed with white ribbons. Robert G. Rice of Sing Sing was the best man, and the ushers were Montross Washburn, a brother-in-law of the bride, and J. Harry Marks, a brother of the bride.

### Cately—Hounsel.

A home wedding was celebrated on Wednesday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Honseel, 29 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, when their daughter, Lillian F. Honseel, was married to Clarence B. Cately. The bride wore white satin, with old point lace and chiffon. The maid of honor was Miss Josie Storms of Ridgewood, N. J., niece of the bride, and the bridesmaid was her sister May. George Fleury was best man, and Edward Honseal, Jr., and George Dawson were the ushers. After a reception Mr. and Mrs. Cately left for Niagara Falls.

### Schlunsen—Palmer.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Palmer, 659 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, Miss Mary E. Palmer was married to Charles J. Schlunsen. Henry Palmer, brother of the bride, was best man, and Miss Mazie Windeburg was the maid of honor. After the wedding there was a largely attended reception.

### Fraser—Church.

ORANGE, N. J., June 10.—Miss Kate Elizabeth Church, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Church of South Orange, was married to-night to Malcolm Fraser of New York City. The ceremony took place in the First Presbyterian Church, South Orange, the Rev. Dr. George L. Spining officiating.

### The Rev. W. T. McElveen Installed.

The Rev. William T. McElveen was formally installed as pastor of the New England Congregational Church, in South Ninth Street, near Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. The church was crowded to the doors, and the exercises were imposing and interesting. The charge was administered by the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, and the right hand of fellowship was extended by the Rev. J. C. Wilson. The address to the people was made by the Rev. Alexander Lewis, and neighborly greetings were made by the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea and the Rev. J. D. Wells.

### Newport Cottages Rented.

NEWPORT, June 10.—G. W. Garrison of New York to-day rented Mrs. George Tiffany's cottage on Clay Street and Narragansett Avenue. Mrs. and Miss Garrison will arrive soon for the season. The Tiffany villa is one of the largest and best known of Newport houses.

Major H. C. Cushing, a Superintendent in New York's Street Cleaning Department, has rented the Babcock cottage, Gibbs Avenue and Francis Street.

## ARNOLD BARSHELL'S PLUNGE.

### Fell Down the Elevator Shaft in the Montefiore Home—His Injuries May Prove Fatal.

Arnold Barshell, a lawyer, twenty-five years old, living at 299 East Sixty-ninth Street, fell from the main floor down the elevator shaft to the basement, in the Montefiore Home, on the Western Boulevard, last night, and received injuries which may prove fatal.

For the last six months Mr. Barshell has been receiving the water treatment as a private patient for a nervous affliction. He has been a visitor to the doctor three times a week. Last night he called for treatment, and accompanied by the head nurse, Charles Frank, started to go to the basement where the baths are located.

The elevator, which is without an operator, was at the top floor. Mr. Frank opened the screen, and reached in to catch the cable and lower the elevator. Mr. Barshell, who is somewhat near-sighted, thought he had gone into the elevator ahead of him, and he followed, and before he could be caught, plunged headlong to the basement. He was picked up unconscious.

Supt. Hausmann said that this was the first accident of any kind that has happened in the home in ten years.

"When you consider that we have 285 crippled inmates," he said, "that are lowered three times a day to the dining-room in the elevator, and that during ten years we have not had a single accident, you can see that the unfortunate affair of to-day was not the result of carelessness. It was rather due to the nervousness of Mr. Barshell and to his near-sightedness. I think our people are not to blame. Mr. Barshell will remain in the home until strong enough to permit of his removal home. He shall have every possible care, and I think he will soon be all right." Mr. Barshell is an unmarried man.

## WILLIAMSBURG'S PIER GARDEN.

### Probability that This Improvement Will Soon Be Carried Out.

A meeting of the Grand Street Board of Trade was held last night in Tuttle's Hall, Grand Street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of discussing the project of erecting a roof garden on the new North Second Street Pier. Commissioner of Public Works Theodore B. Willis was present, and in a speech assured the members that Mayor Wurster and the Board of Aldermen thought well of the idea, and that the latter would pass a resolution authorizing Controller Palmer to transfer $15,000 for the purpose from any of the unexpended balances available.

He next complimented the Board of Trade upon its excellent work in securing much-needed improvements in that section of the city, many of which he cited to the evident pleasure of his listeners.

## SURFACE ROAD FRANCHISES.

### City's Interests in Sixth and Eighth Avenue Roads to be Protected.

Mayor Strong declared emphatically yesterday that the city will protect its rights to the fullest extent in the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railway franchises. The declaration was made to a committee from the West Side Taxpayers' Association, which called on him to urge that the suit against the company, decided adversely by Judge Beach, be carried to the Court of Appeals, so that the companies, or whoever has the right to, may not be retarded in the work of changing the motive power and making other needed improvements.

"We are going to carry the case to the Court of Appeals," said the Mayor. "Everything that can be done to protect the interests of the city will be done. It is expected that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court will render its decision in a few days, and if it is adverse to the city, the case will be carried promptly to the Court of Appeals."

### Close of the Irish Fair.

The Irish Fair closed last night, and during its last hours the Grand Central Palace was crowded to the doors. The features of the evening were the songs of Will Rising and Jennie Winston, and the exhibition of the Bowling Green Bicycle Club. It is believed that when all accounts are figured up, the books will show the sum of $250,000.

### Hotel Majestic's Palm Garden.

The opening of the Rustic and Palm Garden will take place at the Hotel Majestic to-morrow afternoon and evening. There will be a promenade concert by the Seventh Regiment Band, under the leadership of Ernest Neyer, and the hotel orchestra, conducted by V. Purishoff.

## BANDITS CAUGHT IN INDIANA.

### Running Fight with Officers After Trying to Rob a Train.

HAMMOND, Ind., June 10.—Seven bandits, evidently from Chicago, endeavored to stop the east-bound Lake Shore train at Whiting, Ind., early this morning. They halted the conductor at the point of a revolver and attempted to muzzle the engineer.

In some manner or other not explained one or two shots were fired, and the reports reached the ear of Night Patrolman Pinkerton, who hastened to the scene. He was followed by Officer McCarthy. As soon as the robbers discovered that they were about to be trapped they opened fire on the officers, and several volleys were returned.

The outlaws beat a hot chase down the track, turning around every instant or so to blaze away at their pursuers. At length the shots from the officers' revolvers were becoming too frequent for comfort, and the officers succeeded in corralling the entire lot. Pinkerton received a slight bullet wound in the shin, but it did but little damage. No one else was shot.

Railway detectives believe, in the capture made this morning, they have bagged a gang which is responsible for much of the depredation during the last seven months.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### James Hughes Taylor.

James Hughes Taylor, a veteran actor, is dead at Downingtown, Penn., a victim of dropsy. Mr. Taylor, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was seventy-three years of age. He first made his appearance at Portland, Me., in 1850 as Lucius in "Virginius." In 1852 he became manager of the Richmond (Va.) Theatre. In 1861 he went to Cincinnati, and was leading man at Pike's for two years. He then went to the Pacific coast, and came east in 1865 with Edwin Booth.

After playing in stock companies in Philadelphia a few years, he joined Mme. Janauschek, and was leading man for that actress for seventeen years. He subsequently again joined Booth's company, and later in life became part owner of the Empire Theatre in Philadelphia. A few years ago he managed a tour for Creston Clarke.

Mr. Taylor was never married. He died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Burton, at Downingtown. He had collected a fine theatrical library. He gave many rare volumes and mementos of the stage to The Players of New York, of which he was a member. He was also a member of the Lambs Club.

### William Keutgen.

After an illness of ten days William Keutgen, the Secretary of the Staten Island Railroad, who had held that position since the organization of the company eleven years ago, died in the S. R. Smith Infirmary, in New Brighton, S. I., yesterday.

Mr. Keutgen was about forty-six years of age, and was born in this city. He was one of the members of the first Board of Education of the Stapleton Union Free School. He was prominent in secret orders, being a member of Tompkins Lodge, No. 471, F. & A. M., of Stapleton; Pioneer Lodge, No. 335, A. O. U. W., and Stapleton Council, No. 1,435, Royal Arcanum. Mr. Keutgen promoted the establishment of the free beds in the hospital, as a member of the Royal Arcanum, and he was a Trustee of the Relief Association. It is a strange fact that he was the first person to occupy one of the beds in the hospital. A widow and one son survive.

### William C. Emery.

William C. Emery, who died June 5 at his residence, 1,661 Washington Avenue, was born at Limerick, Me., May 10, 1835. He was a resident of this city for nearly forty years, and had held many positions of trust. He was connected with the Central and Southern Pacific Companies from 1868 to 1895, when he resigned on account of ill health. Mr. Emery lived in the Twenty-fourth Ward for more than twenty-five years, and while not taking an active part in politics he was always arrayed on the side of the party which promised best for the interests of the citizens.

### William John Warburton.

William John Warburton, son of Frederick J. Warburton, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, died in California yesterday. He left his home in Brooklyn eighteen months ago in search of health, and went to Texas with his wife, the daughter of Francis A. Bochmann, and their child. He practiced his profession of lawyer in Texas until a relapse caused him to go to California. He was born in Brooklyn twenty-eight years ago, was educated in the public schools of that city, and was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1892. His body will be taken to Brooklyn for burial.

### Mrs. Eunice Mallory.

Mrs. Eunice Mallory, widow of Charles H. Mallory, founder of the Mallory Line of steamships, died at her residence at Byramshore, Port Chester, N. Y., yesterday. She was seventy-

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 3157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds
SAVANNAH, FLORIDA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Dated April 1, 1884. Due April 1, 1934.
Interest payable in gold April 1st and October 1st at the Office of the Company, New York City.
AUTHORIZED ISSUE, $6,500,000.
OUTSTANDING 6%, $4,056,000.
The above amount outstanding is now to be increased by the further issue of $1,780,000, with interest reduced to five per cent. per annum, to retire an equal amount of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Seven Per Cent. bonds falling due July 1, 1897, now a prior lien on 286.40 miles of railroad (about $6,225 per mile,) after which these bonds become an absolute First Mortgage on a total of 487 20-100 miles. There are reserved $684,000 of these bonds to retire an equal amount of South Georgia and Florida Railroad Seven Per Cent. bonds, due 1899, on 58 30-100 miles. When these are thus retired this entire issue of $6,500,000 becomes an absolute First Mortgage on 545¼ miles of railroad, including the extremely valuable terminal property in the heart of the City of Savannah, Ga., (of about 82 acres in extent,) about $12,000 per mile.
Application has been made to have these bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange.
Circulars can be had upon application.
Price 105 and interest.
New York Security & Trust Co.,
46 Wall Street.
Chas. T. Wing & Co.,
18 Wall Street.

HOLDERS OF
Buffalo & Erie Railroad Company
7% MORTGAGE BONDS,
Lake Shore Railway Company
7% MORTGAGE BONDS,
Lake Shore & Michigan South. R'way Co.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
AND SINKING FUND 7% BONDS,
Lake Shore & Michigan South. R'way Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS
are hereby notified that, at the request of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, we have extended the time during which they may exchange their bonds into the New 3½% 100-Year Gold Bonds up to and including JUNE 23, 1897, ON WHICH DATE SUCH PRIVILEGE WILL EXPIRE.
The above-mentioned existing Bonds will, until that date, be received by us on a 3½% basis as of June 1, 1897, in payment for the New 3½% 100-Year Gold Bonds, at the price of 102½.
Particulars of the exchange may be obtained at our office on application.
SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1st, 1897.
TO HOLDERS OF GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. BONDS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the present arrangement for extending the above Bonds until July 1, 1941, at 4½ Per Cent. without charge to the holders will terminate June 30, 1897.
Commencing July 1, 1897, and thereafter until further notice, the extension at 4½ per cent. will be made only on the payment by the holders of $30 per $1,000 bond.
Bondholders desiring to have Bonds extended can communicate with
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
3½% 100-Year Gold Bonds.
Holders of our Receipts for the above-mentioned bonds are hereby notified that these Bonds are now ready for delivery, and that we will deliver the same at our office on presentation and surrender of such Receipts, as stated therein.
SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stock market strong.

Further energetic efforts were made yesterday to bring about a reaction in the stock market, but the object aimed at was not accomplished. Instead most of the market advanced, some conspicuous stocks going up substantially, while with hardly an exception firmness was exhibited throughout the list.

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Commission houses are doing an increased business. This accounts for much of the market's broadening tendencies. On the two Stock Exchanges yesterday over 500,000 shares of stock were traded in. This is much in excess of the recent average—practically double.

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Distinct signs are appearing of an extension of the foreign interest here. More American stocks than American gold will be shipped to Europe this week.

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The anthracite coal stocks became conspicuous features in yesterday's market, all of them advancing. The short interest has been under pressure in Jersey Central, and in Delaware and Hudson, some alacrity having been given to covering movements by renewed reports that the big coal railroads are to establish a central selling agency through which they are to exercise great economies. Wall Street does not believe this, but any kind of a story is influential in Wall Street now—provided it is cheerful.

***

Sentiment is ruling. The Stock Exchange district has become convinced that good times are a good deal closer at hand than the outside public realizes, and each day prices are lifted in reflection of this better feeling. Bear speculators who try to pooh pooh the betterment which Wall Street sees do not get much attention. Traders who have been from the start trying to stop or impede the current movement have been daily losers. Yesterday their efforts were somewhat more aggressive than usual; they accomplished only defeat—further rises and a broader market.

***

Even some operators who have been conspicuous on the bull side are at the moment advising their friends to go a little slower, pointing out that reactions seem due. But the rank and file of Wall Street is not hesitating in its cheerfulness and its confidence.

***

Sugar Trust stock maintained its conspicuousness yesterday. Reports from Washington were conflicting touching the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, one rumor at midday representing that important Senators counted upon as friendly to the Sugar Trust had suddenly flopped over to the other side. Succeeding rumors had it that the Trust was still in control and would be able to put its schedule through not later than to-day.

***

Government bonds were strong. The fours, 1925, advanced ¼, and the fives ⅛. There were no sales.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of ½ of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil pf | ⅝ | N. Y., C. & St. L. | 1¼ |
| Am. Sug. Ref. pf | ½ | N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 1½ |
| Ann Arbor pf | 1 | N. Y., Sus. & W. pf. | ⅝ |
| Brooklyn R. T. | ⅛ | Nor. & West. pf. | 1½ |
| Can. Southern | ⅛ | Pacific Mail | ⅝ |
| C., M. & St. P. | ⅛ | Pullman Car | ⅛ |
| C., M. & St. P. pf. | ⅞ | Reading | ¾ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | ¾ | Reading 2d pf. | ¾ |
| Consol. Gas | 1 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | ⅝ |
| Del. & Hudson | 2 | St. L. Southwest. pf. | ⅝ |
| D., L. & W. | 1½ | St. P. & Duluth | ½ |
| Erie | ½ | St. P. & Omaha | ½ |
| Erie 1st pf. | ⅝ | Southern Pacific | ⅛ |
| Ill. Steel Co. | 1¾ | Southern Ry. | ⅛ |
| Lake Shore | 1 | Southern Ry. pf. | ⅝ |
| Louis. & Nash. | 1¼ | Tenn. C. & I. | ¾ |
| Mich. Cent. | 1½ | Third Avenue | ⅝ |
| Nat. Lead | ¼ | West. Union Beef. | 1½ |
| Nat. Lead pf. | 1½ | West. Union Tel. | ⅛ |
| N. J. Central | 2 | | |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sug. Refs. | ⅝ | Met. Traction | 1 |
| Bay State Gas | 1⅛ | | |

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s | 1 | Mob. & O. new 6s | 1¾ |
| Col. Coal & I. 6s | 1 | N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s | 1 |
| Comi. Cable 4s | 1 | N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. | 1 |
| Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. | 1 | Nor. & West. con | 2 |
| Erie, general lien | 1 | Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r. | 1¼ |
| Iowa Central 1st | 1½ | Stand. R. & T. 6s | ⅛ |
| Kan. Pac. con., t. r. | ½ | Texas Pacific 1st | 1 |
| Louis. & N. unif. 4s | 1 | Wabash 1st | 1 |
| Mo. Pac. 1st con. | 1½ | Wabash 2d | 1 |
| Mo. Pac. col. g. 5s | 1½ | | |

**Bonds Declined.**

Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st ..... 1

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans, 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $86,847,919; balances, $4,847,397. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $302,370.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 15-16@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very dull. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85⅝@4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅞@$4.87 for demand, $4.87⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—5c discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50@75c premium.

***

Call money was much more active yesterday than for some time past, due probably to the increased speculation of the day. Money was offered in plenty, however, at the low rate of 1 per cent. Mercantile paper market continued to show signs of broadening, all grades of paper offered meeting with a ready sale. The time department continues stagnant.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, 1⅛, to 50⅞; Atchison, ⅝, to 12⅜; St. Paul, ⅛, to 70½; Erie, ½, to 14⅜; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 34, and Reading, ⅛, to 10⅝. Declined—New York Central, ½, to 102½, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 62¾. Illinois Central sold at 99. British Consols were unchanged for money at 112⅞, and 1-16 lower for the account at 112 15-16.

The weekly statement for the Bank of England shows the following changes from the last account: Total reserve increased £6,000, circulation decreased £220,000, bullion decreased £214,071, other securities decreased £6,000, other deposits increased £183,000, public deposits decreased £154,000; note reserve increased £26,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability which last week was 50.55 per cent., remains the same this week, against an advance from 59.37 per cent. to 59.61 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank gained on balance £25,000.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes from the previous account: Notes in circulation decreased 64,750,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 180,000f, gold on hand increased 1,000,000f, bills discounted decreased 114,175,000f, silver on hand decreased 2,500,000f. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 194.80, in Lisbon at 47, and in Rome at 104.80. Exchange on London in Berlin, 20 marks 37¼ pfennigs. In Paris rentes sold at 104f 7½c, and exchange on London at 25f 10½c.

## A PHILADELPHIA BULL.

Mr. Samuel R. Shipley, President of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, said yesterday to a representative of The New York Times in discussing business conditions and prospects:

"A distinct betterment in many lines of business has been brought about during the past few weeks and there is a very much improved feeling in the business community. From what I learn I should say that the confidence in all parts of the country is very much greater than at any time for months past, and that people are generally hopeful of improvement soon to materialize.

"After the tariff is settled I think we will see a marked improvement in almost every line of business. Of course there is a general belief now that we are soon to have the tariff out of the way, but even with a general confidence in that there cannot be the disposition to go ahead that will be found everywhere in the business world as soon as we know with certainty that the whole tariff matter has been finally disposed of and settled for the next four years. When we do know that we will see things as realities which now, although assured, are, at their best, but expectations. And business men will be much more disposed to extend themselves and push ahead than they are now, even though they do feel certain that with the tariff bill out of the way everything will soon be better.

"As to the money markets, I think we will see easy money until the Fall. It will take a great deal of business improvement to absorb all the idle funds now lying in vaults awaiting employment. For that reason I do not think we will see money any tighter than it is now for some time to come. And this cheapness of money will mean much to the business community when activity begins.

"The upward movement in security values which has made the past two weeks memorable ones, will, in my opinion, continue, although probably not with the same speed with which it has begun. As business improves and as railroad earnings increase, the stock markets will act accordingly. I believe we will see stocks commanding very much higher prices at the end of the year than now.

"Then, too, a number of other factors which have stood in the way of improvement in the market values of corporate securities have been and are being removed Railroad and industrial properties which have been in an unsatisfactory condition have been reconstructed and put upon a good financial basis. Ruinous competition has been removed and harmony among corporations brought about. These things, together with the improvement in business, make me feel confident of a steady appreciation in security values—possibly not a rapid one, but nevertheless sure and substantial."

## EUROPE AND THE SOUTH.

That Europe is a purchaser of American securities was shown yesterday by the attitude of the foreign houses toward Louisville and Nashville. They bought quite a lot of it during the first two hours, and all through the day showed a disposition to take the stock on slight reactions. The better conditions prevailing in the iron trade and the general business improvement reported throughout the South are said to be attracting much attention abroad and making foreign investors more kindly disposed toward the securities of American corporations doing business in the South.

## CHICAGO AND CHICAGO GAS.

From the tenor of recent Chicago advices which are borne out by the financial columns of some of the Chicago newspapers, several important financial interests in that city hitherto known to be opponents of the Chicago Gas Company have during the past week changed their attitude, and may now be classed among the friends of the property. In fact, the sentiment of Chicago investors toward the gas company has undergone a decided change since Gov. Tanner signed the consolidation bills, and Chicago itself has been a large buyer of both the bonds and stock of the company. One Chicago savings bank alone is said to have taken $500,000 of Chicago Gas bonds.

## LEHIGH VALLEY MATTERS.

Philadelphia is gradually becoming reconciled to the fact that there are plans on foot regarding the Lehigh Valley properties, in which Philadelphia has been allotted little or no share. One of that city's newspapers, which hitherto has scoffed at the idea that the New York financiers who now practically control Lehigh Valley have in view certain schemes of their own, yesterday stated that there was no longer any doubt that an option has been secured on the Packer estate's stock by what is known as the Morgan syndicate, and that plans are afoot to bring about a further concentration of power in the anthracite coal trade.

In other words, this means that Mr. Morgan will soon have Lehigh Valley under his immediate supervision. This Philadelphia authority might have gone further and stated that in order to bring itself more closely in touch with Lehigh Valley the Morgan syndicate has in view the removal of the present managers of the company and the installation of new officers. Furthermore, the Morgan syndicate are committed to a proposition which will materialy increase the present market value of the Lehigh Valley securities.

A number of Philadelphia houses are talking quite bullish on Lehigh Valley, and a number of Philadelphia market letters are given to talking 35 as the coming price for the common stock.

## BAY STATE GAS WAS WEAK.

Bay State Gas's weakness yesterday was a sore disappointment to that pool of Boston and New York speculators which for some time past has been waiting for an opportunity to put the stock up. Plans for the bull movement were carefully laid and gradually the stock has been made to show both activity and strength. Yesterday, however, selling from an unexpected quarter came at an unexpected time. And as a result the stock closed with a net loss for the day of nearly 2 points. Wall Street has had the Bay State Gas tip for some time, and there have been many shoestring speculators who quietly bought a little of the stock between 8 and 9, expecting that after it crossed 10 it would be shot up immediately to above 20. These speculators went home yesterday in rather an uneasy frame of mind.

## STANDARD OIL BOOMING.

Standard Oil certificates closed last night with none offered lower than 318. This is ex-dividend and equal to 329, considerably higher than the stock has ever sold before. Many predictions of 350 are to be heard among the outside security brokers, and it is the general opinion that Standard Oil has had about all the reaction it will have and that it will soon again startle Wall Street with another sensational advance.

## ONE OF LONDON'S WOES.

That cheap money is not always a blessing to investors is evidenced by the following from The London Times:

"As we anticipated would be the case, the reduction in the bank rate to 2 per cent. has induced company promoters and loan-mongers of every kind to hurry forward the issue of the securities they have to offer. A large proportion of the numerous concerns to which the public has been asked to subscribe during the last fortnight appear to us to have indifferent prospects of success, not because they are intrinsically unsound and will not earn profits, but because, being over-capitalized, the dividends must be disappointing. Moreover, the great multiplication of companies is evidently making it more and more difficult to secure Directors of sufficient ability and strength of character to form good boards for them. Even before the number of companies had swollen to its present enormous bulk there were not enough really first-class men to "go round," and many companies had to put up with persons of inferior ability on their boards. Now the number of companies with second or even third-rate boards is larger than ever."

## ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND.

The listing of the new St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway securities on the Stock Exchange has attracted attention to the good financial showing made by the company. Under the reorganization just completed the fixed charges for the first two years have scaled down to $80,000 per annum. Heretofore they have amounted to $420,000. According to its last report the company has earned net for the first five months of its fiscal year, $141,000.

Insiders say that dividends of 5 per cent. are assured on the first preferred stock. The company's officers talk enthusiastically about the prospects for the future earnings of the road, and estimate that Wall Street may see some speculative activity in the securities.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

**Traction Quotations.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 200 | 205 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 106 | 109 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 107 | 112 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 118 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 104 | 108 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 179 | 181 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s | 94 | 99 |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s | 104 | 106 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 104½ | 106 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 70 | 71½ |
| Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols | 107 | 109 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 104 | 110 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 112 | 115 |
| Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. | 145 | 155 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 300 | 325 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. | 35 | 45 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 116 | 118 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d | 66 | 69 |
| Kings County Traction | 38 | 40 |
| New Orleans Traction common | 6 | 8 |
| New Orleans Traction pf. | 26 | 28 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 160 | 170 |
| Steinway R. R. 6s | 113 | 115 |
| Second Avenue Railroad stock | 133 | 135 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 108½ | 110 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 182 | 185 |
| Third Avenue Railroad | 152 | 155 |
| Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 104⅝ | 106 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 13 | 15 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. | 90 | 93 |

**Ferry Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend | 76 | 78 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 104 | 105 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s | 91 | 92 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock | 70 | 72 |
| Union Ferry stock | 63 | 65 |
| Union Ferry 5s | 103½ | 105 |

**Natural Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 81 | 83 |
| Fort Wayne 1st 6s | 90 | 92½ |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 143 | 147 |
| Indianapolis Gas 1st | 105 | 107 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 92 | 94 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 82 | 85 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock | 58 | 90 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s | 75 | 77 |
| Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend | 58 | 64 |
| Ohio & Indiana bonds | 72 | 73 |

**Illuminating Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Columbus Gas, ex dividend | 77½ | 79 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 79 | 81 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 15 | 17 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock | 75 | 80 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 101¾ | 103 |
| Equitable Gas Company | 219 | 220 |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 64 | 66 |
| Mutual Gas Company of N. Y. | 243 | 250 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock | 63 | 64 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf. | 101 | 102 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st | 111 | 112 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol | 104½ | 105½ |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 70 | 77 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 110½ | 111 |
| Standard Gas, New York, pf. | 121 | 123 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 113 | 116 |
| Western Gas Company, Milwaukee | 68 | 70 |
| Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee | 95 | 96 |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 43 | 45 |
| American Typefounders' | 25 | 27½ |
| Barney & Smith common | 7 | 11 |
| Celluloid Company stock | 50 | 58 |
| Consolidated Ice common | 24 | 28 |
| Consolidated Ice pf. | 74 | 80 |
| Cramps' Shipyard stock | 48 | 52 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | 1 | 4 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 15 | 20 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf., ex div | 65 | 70 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds | 95 | 98 |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 105 | 108 |
| Michigan Peninsular | 8 | 12 |
| Michigan Peninsular Car pf. | 37 | 42 |
| Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds | 82 | 88 |
| New York Air Brake Co. | 13 | 20 |
| New York Biscuit Company | 105 | 108 |
| Niagara Canal Con. (new) | 1 | 3 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 820 | 840 |
| Pratt & Whitney | 9 | 12 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf. | 61 | 65 |
| Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend | 318 | 319 |
| Trenton Pottery | 7 | 9 |
| Trenton Pottery pf. | 42 | 46 |
| Union Typewriter | 6 | 8 |
| Union Typewriter 1st | 85 | 86 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 70 | 74 |
| Wagner Car Company | 150 | 152 |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 76 | 79 |

**The Miscellaneous List.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit | 96 | 99 |
| Central & South American Tel. | 118 | 119½ |
| Commercial Cable stock | 165 | 170 |
| Electro-Pneumatic | ½ | ⅝ |
| Hudson River Telephone stock | 63 | 66 |
| Iron Steamboat | 3½ | 5 |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 60 | 65 |
| Madison Square Garden stock | 2 | 7 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | 51 | 60 |
| Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s | 45 | 47 |
| New York & New Jersey Telephone | 137 | 139 |
| New York Loan & Imp. stock | 40 | ... |
| Northwestern Telephone Company | 108 | 112 |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E. | 15¼ | 16¼ |
| Trow Directory pf. | 35 | 38 |

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅞@60⅜. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,016.72 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, nominally 27¾d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports, Jan. 1 to date | $1,704,686 |
| Exports in same period | 18,240,604 |
| Net exports | $16,535,918 |
| Net exports, 1896 | $16,599,854 |
| Net exports, 1895 | 14,277,986 |
| Net exports, 1894 | 37,869,908 |
| Net exports, 1893 | 56,022,612 |

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,500 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .07, 1,000 Lacrosse at .13, 2,300 Leadville at .10, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .40, and 200 Pharmacist at .11.

## BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 325 | Mechanics' | 192 |
| Am. Exchange | 168 | Mercantile | 170 |
| Broadway | 225 | Merchants' | 140 |
| Butchers & Drovers' | 100 | Merchants' Ex. | 114 |
| Central National | 100 | Metropolis | 440 |
| Chase National | 140 | National Union | 200 |
| Chatham | 280 | New Amsterdam | 200 |
| Chemical | 4000 | New York | 235 |
| City | 500 | Ninth National | 100 |
| Citizens' | 125 | Nat. Bank of N. A. | 130 |
| Commerce | 208 | Pacific | 175 |
| Continental | 130 | Park | 260 |
| Corn Exchange | 285 | People's | 210 |
| Fifth Avenue | 3000 | Phenix | 105 |
| First Nat. of S. I. | 120 | Republic | 145 |
| Fourth National | 175 | Seaboard National | 160 |
| Gallatin National | 310 | Second National | 425 |
| German-American | 110 | Shoe & Leather | 91 |
| Greenwich | 163 | State of New York | 110 |
| Hanover | 330 | Third National | 50 |
| Hudson River | 155 | Tradesmen's | 97 |
| Importers & Traders' | 525 | U. S. National | 175 |
| Irving | 140 | West Side | 275 |
| Manhattan | 215 | Western National | 114 |
| Market & Fulton | 200 | | |

**Corporation Election.**

German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company.—Directors—Silas B. Dutcher, George C. Clausen, George W. Quintard, Russell Sage, Edward V. Loew, William Wagner, James Fellows, Joseph J. Kittel, David H. McAlpin, John Weber, Edward Uhl, Junius N. Petty, Charles J. Obermayer, Gustav H. Beyer, Frank M. Weller, Edward M. Burghard, John Guth, Frederick G. Yuengling, Van Mater Stilwell, Charles Unangst. Director McAlpin succeeds George F. Johnson.

## BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 10.—Trading was the broadest yet in the present movement, which means the broadest thus far in 1897. Numerous home specialties came into prominence. Pioneer Gold caught the infection and rose ⅝ more, to 4, with 2,400 shares sold in the morning on hinted favorable news, not allowed to transpire, save as the stock reflects its knowledge among those where it will do the most good. Closing was at 3⅞. A big business was done in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Illinois Steel rose 2¼, to 37, with ½ recession. Atchison securities were decidedly strong and active. Fort Scott and Memphis 6s rose 1½, to 89, on large transactions. Centennial was up ½, at 8, but lost all of the gain. Maine Central rose 2½, to 125, on sales of twenty-five shares. The whole list was buoyant, save that Montana reacted from 127 to 126. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy closed at 79⅞, a net gain of ⅝ for the day. West End Street Railway improved ¼, to 79¾. Bay State Gas reacted ⅛, to 5¼. United Gas 5s rose 1, to 86. Old Dominion Copper advanced ½ to 15½. Oregon Short Line was off ⅝, at 16⅞. Atchison preferred gained ⅝, to 23⅛.

Closing bid and asked:

**Railroad Companies.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 211 | 212 |
| Boston & Lowell | 209 | ... |
| Boston & Maine | 158½ | ... |
| Boston & Providence | ... | 264 |
| Chicago Junction & Stockyards | 104⅝ | 104½ |
| Chicago Junction & Stockyards pf. | 106½ | 107 |
| Fitchburg pf. | 94½ | 95 |
| Old Colony | ... | 177 |
| West End | 79⅜ | 79⅞ |
| West End pf. | 94½ | 95 |
| Wisconsin Central | 1¼ | 2 |

**Mining Companies.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna, (quicksilver) | .. | 4 |
| Allouez | .. | 1 |
| Arnold | 3¼ | 3½ |
| Atlantic | 20 | 21 |
| Boston & Cripple Creek | .08 | .10 |
| Boston & Montana | 125¾ | 126 |
| Butte & Boston | 17⅜ | ... |
| Calumet & Hecla | 890 | ... |
| Centennial | 7½ | 7⅝ |
| Franklin | 15 | 15½ |
| Gold Coin Mines | 4⅝ | 4¾ |
| Kearsarge | 17 | 18 |
| Napa (quicksilver) | .. | 6½ |
| Osceola | 30 | 31 |
| Pioneer (gold) | 3⅜ | 3⅝ |
| Quincy | 108 | 109 |
| Santa Ysabel | 12⅝ | 13¼ |
| Tamarack | 118 | 120 |
| Tamarack, Jr. | 16 | 17 |
| Tecumseh | 1¼ | 2¼ |
| Wolverine | 9½ | 9⅝ |

**Miscellaneous.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bell Telephone | 230 | 231 |
| Dominion Coal | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| Dominion Coal pf. | 88 | 90 |
| Eastman Car Heater | ... | 25 |
| Edison Electric Illuminating | 145 | 146½ |
| Lamson Cons. Store Service | 19⅜ | 19⅝ |
| Mexican Telephone | .60 | .75 |
| New England Telephone | ... | 105 |
| United States Oil | 13⅞ | 14 |
| Westinghouse Electric | 21¼ | 22 |
| Westinghouse Electric pf. | 50 | 51 |

**Unlisted Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Electric | ½ | 1 |
| Merced Gold Mining | 8 | ... |
| Old Dominion Copper Mining | 15¼ | 15⅝ |

*Ex dividend.

## PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The market has been active and strong throughout the day. Trading showed a broadening tendency, and commission houses supported a material increase in outside buying orders. Reading and the Northern Pacifics were the prominent features, both being in good demand and advancing. The buying of Lehigh Valley was also a prominent feature. Pennsylvania was strong and higher. The local traction issues were firm, but the industrials, excepting Welsbach Light, which was ⅝ higher, were neglected.

There is a great deal of interest manifested in Reading securities, but it seems to be confined to the trading element. In point of demand the general mortgage bonds and the first preferred stock are the favorites, and the inherent strength in this is reflected in the advance in the common stock. There may be some reasonable basis for the strength of the first preferred shares, as they are entitled to the first distribution of earning after the general mortgages; but it seems that there is little reason to look for any substantial gain in the common until the second preferred has participated in the upward movement. The second preferred has the preference to 4 per cent. dividends on its $42,000,000 before the $70,000,000 common stock can expect any return. In connection with the advance in the first preferred to 46¼ New York price, it is interesting to note that J. Pierpont Morgan offered to take all his compensation incident to the reorganization in that stock at 50.

Closing quotations of the leading issues:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Lehigh Valley | 26¼ | 26⅝ |
| N. P. com. rct. | 13⅞ | 14 |
| N. P. com. rct. pf. | 40⅜ | 40⅞ |
| Pennsylvania | 52⅛ | 52⅜ |
| Reading | 10 13-16 | 10⅝ |
| Reading 1st pf. | 22 13-16 | 22 15-16 |
| Reading 2d pf. | 13 11-16 | 13⅝ |
| St. Paul | 77⅛ | 78 |
| Metropolitan Traction | 109½ | 110½ |
| Philadelphia Traction | 68¾ | 68⅞ |
| Baltimore Traction | 19 | 19⅛ |
| Union Traction | 9 | 9¼ |
| Penn. H., L. & P. | 13½ | 14 |
| Penn. H., L. & P. pf. | 32¾ | 33 |
| United Gas Imp. | 72¼ | 72½ |
| Electric Storage | 18⅝ | 19¼ |
| Electric Storage pf. | 20 | 21 |
| Welsbach Light | 42¼ | 42⅝ |
| American Railway Electric | 5¼ | 5½ |
| Marsden | 8 | 8½ |
| Reading G. M. 4s | 83 | 83½ |
| Electric & P. 4s | 68⅞ | 69 |

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The traders overdid West Chicago yesterday, and the result was lower prices this morning. It opened at 102, and was on the slide immediately, breaking to 100 before the decline was checked. From there it recovered to 101½, and, after much selling at 100, closed at 100½. Regular was ⅜@½ under account. North Chicago opened at 232, and fell off to 228 at the close. City Railway broke from the highest—245—reached yesterday and at the opening this morning to 242, and closed at 240.

Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Strawboard | 25 |
| C. & Chi. C. & D. Co. | 57 |
| Chi. Brewing & Malting Company | 7 |
| Chi. Brewing & Malting Company pf. | 32 |
| Chicago Packing & Prov. Company | 27 |
| Chicago Packing & Prov. Company pf. | 48½ |
| Chicago City Railway | 237 |
| Diamond Match Company of Illinois | 140½ |
| Lake Street Elevated | 11 |
| Interior Packing Company | 12 |
| Interior Packing Company pf. | 42 |
| Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company | 9⅝ |
| Milwaukee & Chi. Brewing Company pf. | 35½ |
| New York Biscuit Company | 48⅝ |
| North Chicago Street Railroad | 226 |
| Street's W. Stable Car Line | 14⅜ |
| West Chicago Street Railroad | 100¼ |
| Lake Street Elevated trust certificates | 9 |
| Chicago Edison | 120 |
| So. S. Elevated Railway | 42¾ |

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance | $231,277,865 |
| Gold reserve | 144,156,887 |
| Net silver | 26,802,373 |
| United States notes in the Treasury | 32,235,404 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 29,241,324 |
| Total receipts this day | 895,156 |
| Total receipts this month | 9,986,948 |
| Total receipts this year | 320,586,968 |
| Total expenditures this day | 695,000 |
| Total expenditures this month | 8,361,000 |
| Total expenditures this year | 351,234,141 |
| Deposits in National banks | 17,305,235 |
| National bank notes received for redemption | 514,929 |
| Government receipts from internal revenue | 227,495 |
| Customs | 379,037 |
| Miscellaneous | 380,084 |

## FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statement of the following banks will be found in another column: New York Produce Exchange Bank, Third Ward Bank, Bank of America, Germania

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 10, 1897.

| Closing. Bid. | Closing. Asked. | Sales. | | First | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 12½ | 100 | American Cotton Oil.. | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 57 | 58 | 450 | Am. Cotton Oil pf.... | 57 | 57½ | 57 | 57½ | + ½ |
| 111 | 113 | 36 | American Express .... | 112½ | 115 | 112½ | 115 | |
| 11¾ | 11¾ | 1,106 | American Spirits Mfg. | 10¾ | 11¼ | 10¾ | 11¼ | + ⅜ |
| 20¼ | 20¾ | 524 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.. | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 122 | 123½ | 33,055 | American Sugar Refs. | 120¾ | 124⅝ | 120¾ | 124⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 107 | 107½ | 1,451 | Am. Sugar Refs. pf... | 124 | 124⅝ | 124 | 124⅝ | |
| 73¾ | 74 | 14,105 | American Tobacco .... | 107 | 107½ | 107 | 107½ | + ⅛ |
| 105 | 106¼ | 85 | American Tobacco pf. | 74 | 75¼ | 73¾ | 73¾ | + ⅞ |
| 27½ | 28½ | 100 | Ann Arbor pf.... | 105 | 106¼ | 105½ | 105½ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 12¾ | 5,120 | At., T. & S. F.... | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 23⅞ | 24 | 7,761 | At., T. & S. F. pf.... | 12¼ | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12½ | +1 |
| 10¼ | 10⅜ | 1,500 | Baltimore & Ohio .... | 23⅞ | 24¼ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 20¾ | 21¼ | 4,295 | Bay State Gas .... | 10¼ | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¾ | + ⅛ |
| 105¾ | 106 | 1,270 | Brooklyn Rapid Trans. | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 50 | 50¼ | 8,785 | Brooklyn Union Gas.. | 20½ | 21 | 20½ | 21 | + ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 17⅝ | 1,240 | Canada Southern .... | 105¾ | 106¾ | 105¾ | 106¾ | |
| 79⅜ | 79¾ | 28,491 | Chesapeake & Ohio... | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | |
| 80⅞ | 80¾ | 9,380 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy.. | 79⅞ | 80¼ | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 77⅞ | 78 | 29,188 | Chicago Gas.... | 86¾ | 87⅛ | 86¾ | 86¾ | |
| 134⅞ | 134⅝ | 1,400 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.. | 77⅞ | 78⅜ | 77⅞ | 77⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 109 | 109½ | 4,075 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 134 | 134⅝ | 134 | 134⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 69½ | 69⅝ | 13,601 | Chicago & Northw.... | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109 | 109 | |
| 22⅜ | 23½ | 1,020 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 69¾ | 70⅛ | 69¾ | 69½ | |
| 19½ | 19¾ | 445 | C., C., C. & St. L.... | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28 | 28 | |
| 161 | 161½ | 454 | Colorado Fuel & Iron. | 194½ | 194½ | 194½ | 194½ | |
| 107⅝ | 107¾ | 4,788 | Consolidated Gas Co.. | 161½ | 162 | 161½ | 161½ | + ⅛ |
| 149¼ | 151 | 2,000 | Delaware & Hudson.... | 105¾ | 107⅛ | 105¾ | 107⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 30½ | 30¾ | 700 | Del., Lack. & Western. | 149¼ | 150 | 149¼ | 150 | +1½ |
| 8 | 9 | 100 | Denver & R. G. pf.... | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | |
| | 116¾ | 60 | Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 14¼ | 14¼ | 590 | Erie .... | 116 | 116¾ | 116 | 116¾ | |
| 35½ | 35¾ | 590 | Erie 1st pf.... | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | |
| 33¼ | 33¾ | 3,835 | General Electric .... | 33 | 34 | 33 | 33¾ | + ½ |
| 4 | 4¾ | 4 | G. B. & W., deb B.... | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | + ⅛ |
| 97 | 98 | 50 | Illinois Central .... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 36 | 36½ | 800 | Illinois Steel Co..... | 97½ | 98¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | |
| 14 | 14½ | 500 | Lake Erie & Western. | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 62¼ | 64 | 20 | Lake Erie & W. pf.... | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | |
| 169¾ | 170 | 630 | Lake Shore .... | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | +1¾ |
| 40 | 45 | 100 | Long Island .... | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 49¾ | 50¼ | 10,795 | Louisville & Nashville. | 49½ | 50¼ | 49¼ | 49¾ | |
| 86⅜ | 87 | 4,825 | Manhattan Con.... | 92½ | 93¼ | 92½ | 93¼ | +1½ |
| 109 | 109½ | 200 | Metropolitan Tractic.. | 87½ | 87¾ | 86¼ | 86⅞ | |
| 99 | 99¼ | 220 | Michigan Central .... | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109½ | 109½ | |
| 19 | 19½ | 100 | Minn. & St. Louis.... | 99 | 99¼ | 99 | 99¼ | −1 |
| 48¼ | 49 | 100 | Minnesota Iron.... | 10¼ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | +1¼ |
| 12¾ | 12¼ | 400 | Mo., Kan. & Texas.... | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | − ⅛ |
| 29⅜ | 29⅝ | 1,600 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.. | 12 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | − ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 17⅜ | 2,370 | Missouri Pacific .... | 29½ | 29⅝ | 29¼ | 29¼ | − ⅛ |
| 29 | 29¼ | 5,100 | National Lead Co.... | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | − ⅛ |
| 95¾ | 96¼ | 894 | National Lead Co. pf. | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | − ⅛ |
| 100¼ | 100¾ | 16,557 | New Jersey Central.... | 94½ | 96 | 94¾ | 96 | +1½ |
| 170 | 171 | 1,150 | New York Central..... | 77½ | 80¼ | 77½ | 79⅜ | +2 |
| 12½ | 13¼ | 62 | N. Y., N. H. & H..... | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | |
| 81 | 81½ | 200 | N. Y., C. & St. L..... | 170 | 170½ | 170 | 170 | − ¼ |
| 8 | 8¼ | 510 | N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 31 | 31½ | 210 | N. Y., Sus. & Western. | 31 | 31¼ | 31 | 31½ | |
| 8 | 8¼ | 240 | N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 30 | 30½ | 425 | Norfolk & West. pf.... | 22¾ | 23½ | 22¾ | 23½ | |
| 4½ | 4¾ | 1,180 | North American..... | 29¾ | 30 | 29¾ | 30 | +½ |
| 13⅝ | 13¾ | 2,770 | Northern Pacific .... | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 40⅝ | 40¾ | 15,124 | Northern Pacific pf.. | 14 | 14¼ | 13¾ | 14 | |
| 5¼ | 7 | 100 | Ontario Mining..... | 40¾ | 41⅛ | 40¼ | 40¼ | |
| 14⅜ | 14⅝ | 750 | Ontario & Western.... | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 13¾ | 14 | 800 | O. S. L. & wh. rts.... | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | |
| 19 | 21 | 200 | Or. R. & Nav. .... | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | |
| 55½ | 55¾ | 53 | Or. R. & Nav. pf.... | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 28¼ | 28½ | 5,630 | Pacific Mail..... | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | |
| | 8 | 20 | Pennsylvania R. R.... | 27⅞ | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28⅜ | |
| | 6 | 75 | Peoria & Eastern.... | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | |
| 162 | 162¾ | 340 | Pull. Pal. Car Co..... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 21½ | 21⅝ | 19,275 | Reading .... | 161½ | 162 | 161½ | 162 | |
| 45⅝ | 46 | 9,396 | Reading 1st pf..... | 21½ | 22 | 21½ | 21⅝ | |
| 27¼ | 27⅝ | 1,910 | Reading 2d pf..... | 45½ | 46½ | 45½ | 45⅝ | |
| 47 | 47¼ | 20 | St. L. & San Fran.... | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27¼ | |
| 47¼ | 47½ | 2,441 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 15 | 15½ | 110 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | 47 | 47⅝ | 47 | 47⅝ | |
| 3⅜ | 3½ | 1,200 | St. Louis Southw .... | 15¼ | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¾ | |
| 9 | 10 | 410 | St. L. & Southw. pf... | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 19 | 22 | 200 | St. Paul & Duluth.... | 9 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | |
| 38½ | 38¾ | 1,318 | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.. | 20 | 21 | 20 | 21 | |
| 11¼ | 11½ | 1,199 | St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.. | 38½ | 39 | 37¾ | 38¾ | |
| 58⅝ | 59 | 2,840 | St. Paul & Omaha.... | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | |
| 15⅝ | 15⅞ | 700 | Southern Pacific .... | 59 | 59 | 58⅝ | 59 | |
| 9½ | 9⅝ | 3,813 | Southern Railway.... | 15 | 15⅞ | 15 | 15⅝ | |
| 28⅞ | 29 | 10,409 | Southern Railway pf.. | 9¼ | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¾ | |
| 6⅜ | 6⅞ | 144 | Standard R. & T..... | 29 | 29½ | 28¾ | 28¾ | |
| 23¾ | 23⅞ | 7,175 | Tenn. Coal & Iron.... | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 9½ | 9⅝ | 1,200 | Texas Pacific .... | 23¼ | 23⅞ | 23 | 23½ | |
| 152 | 156 | 107 | Third Avenue ..... | 9⅝ | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 7¼ | 7¼ | 1,150 | Union Pacific .... | 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 | |
| 7⅜ | 8 | 320 | United States Leather. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 58¾ | 58⅝ | 2,010 | U. S. Leather pf.... | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 58 | 58 | |
| 11¼ | 12½ | 670 | United States Rubber. | 12 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12 | |
| 59½ | 61½ | 514 | U. S. Rubber pf..... | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61 | 61 | |
| 5½ | 6 | 310 | Wabash .... | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 14⅞ | 15 | 2,475 | Wabash pf..... | 14⅝ | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | |
| 104 | 10[illegible] | 5 | Wells-Fargo Express.. | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | |
| 6⅝ | 7⅝ | 300 | Western Union Beef.. | 6½ | 7 | 6½ | 7 | |
| 81¼ | 82 | 11,246 | Western Union Tel.... | 81¾ | 82½ | 81½ | 81⅞ | |
| Sales..... | | 337,773 | | | | | | |

### Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s 1,000..... 75
Am Tobacco Co Scrip 5,000..... 71½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 4,000..... 79½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s 44,000..... 84
2,000..... 84½
7,000..... 84
1,000..... 84
10,000..... 84
9,000..... 83⅞
2,000..... 83¾
Adjustment 4s 25,000..... 49⅜
5,000..... 49¾
10,000..... 49⅜
10,000..... 49½
25,000..... 49⅝
2,000..... 49¾
500..... 49⅝
12,000..... 49¾
15,000..... 49⅜
1,000..... 49¼
8,000..... 49⅜
2,000..... 49⅝
Austin & Northwestern 1st 8,000..... 84⅝
Brooklyn Rp Trr 5s 3,000..... 75
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 19,000..... 112½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 1,000..... 97½
Bur, C Rap & N 1st 1,000..... 105½
Canada So 1st Gtd 5,000..... 112⅞
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc 5,000..... 29⅜
20,000..... 30
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc 1,000..... 10
Cent of N J Gen 5s 4,000..... 111¾
Registered 4,000..... 100½
Cent Pac Ext 5s, E 10,000..... 102½
Ches & O Gen 4½s 2,000..... 74
5,000..... 74½
5,000..... 74½
10,000..... 74½
5,000..... 74½
2,000..... 74½
5,000..... 74⅝
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 2,000..... 67¾
1,000..... 68
1,000..... 68¼
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911 6,000..... 110⅝
Chic, Bur & Q Conv 5s 25,000..... 121⅛
2,000..... 103¼
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s 3,000..... 103⅝
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Denver Div 4s 1,000..... 120⅝
Iowa Div 4s 1,000..... 95⅝
Nebraska Ext 4s 2,000..... 100
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 10,000..... 91¾
Chic, G L & C Co 1st 7,000..... 100
Chic & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co Certfs 4,000..... 103½
Trust Co Certfs 55,000..... 41½
8,000..... 41½
75,000..... 41⅝
3,000..... 41⅝
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000s20f..... 41⅝
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 4,000..... 103¾
Chic, St P & Minn 1st 1,000..... 98
Cleve & Canton 1st, Trust Co Certfs 1,000..... 97½
Col Coal & Iron 6s 5,000..... 68
Commercial Cable 4s 10,000..... 93
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 1,000..... 97
Denver & Rio Grande 4s 11,000..... 89
Detroit Gas Co 5s 9,000..... 80¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 1,000..... 113
Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st 3,000..... 105
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s 13,000..... 66⅛
Erie 4s, Prior Bonds 1,000..... 66½
1,000..... 90¼
4,000..... 90¾
Erie 1st Con 7s 15,000..... 141⅝
Fort Worth & D C 1st 7,000..... 61
2,000..... 60¼
Total sales..... $2,099,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H & Tex Cen G M 4s 10,000..... | 68¼ | Ohio & Miss 2d 5,000..... | 117½ |
| Iowa Central 1st 5s 2,000..... | 92 | Oreg Short Line 6s, Trust Co Certfs 5,000..... | 118 |
| Kans Pac 1st Cons, Trust Co Certfs 10,000..... | 71¾ | 1,000..... | 118¼ |
| Kings Co Elev 1st 10,000..... | 72 | 1,000..... | 118¼ |
| Laclede Gas 1, Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000..... | 49 | 1,000..... | 118¼ |
| 2,000..... | 98 | Oreg S L & U N Con, Trust Co Certfs 5,000..... | 118 |
| 4,000..... | 98 | Oregon S L Inc A, When Issued 5,000..... | 78 |
| Lex Av & Pav F 1st 5,000..... | 98¼ | 21,000..... | 42½ |
| 1,000..... | 117½ | 20,000..... | 42¾ |
| 10,000..... | 117¼ | 7,000..... | 42½ |
| Louisville & Nashville 5s 3,000..... | 117 | 8,000..... | 42⅝ |
| Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 5,000..... | 97 | 8,000..... | 42⅝ |
| 9,000..... | 81½ | Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Trust Co Certfs 9,000s5f..... | 42¼ |
| Louisville & Nashville, N O & Mob 1st 2,000..... | 80 | Peo & Pekin Un 2d 3,000..... | 10 |
| Manhattan Ry Con 4s 2,000..... | 123 | Pitt, Shen & L E 1st 3,000..... | 80 |
| Mil & St Paul, Chic & Pac Wn 5s 2,000..... | 103½ | Reading Co Gen 4s 10,000..... | 93⅞ |
| Mil & St Paul, Chic & Pac Wn 5s 2,000..... | 83¾ | 5,000..... | 83¾ |
| Minn & St Louis Con 5s 5,000..... | 83⅝ | 32,000..... | 83⅝ |
| 5,000..... | 101¾ | 21,000..... | 83½ |
| 5,000..... | 102 | Rio Grande Wn 1st 27,000..... | 83⅝ |
| Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 2,000s30f..... | 74 | 5,000..... | 74 |
| Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 1,000..... | 74¼ | 1,000..... | 74½ |
| St Jo & Grand I 1st, Trust Co Certfs 27,000..... | 59¾ | 1,000..... | 74½ |
| St Jo & G I 2-3-4s 16,000..... | 59¾ | St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 4½s 1,000..... | 60¾ |
| St L & Iron Mount 1st 4,000..... | 62¾ | St L & S F G M 5s 1,000..... | 104½ |
| St L & S F G M 5s 4,000s20f..... | 73 | St L & San Fran 4s 3,000..... | 74 |
| St L & San Fran 4s 3,000..... | 100 | St L & S F G M 4s 2,000s20f..... | 68¼ |
| St L & S F G M 4s 2,000s20f..... | 114¼ | San An & Ar P 4s 10,000..... | 58⅜ |
| San An & Ar P 4s 34,000..... | 58¾ | Scioto Val & N E 4s 4,000..... | 58¼ |
| Scioto Val & N E 4s 10,000..... | 81 | So Pac N Mex 1st 10,000..... | 106¼ |
| So Pac N Mex 1st 8,000..... | 106¼ | Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000..... | 106½ |
| Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000..... | 91¾ | 1,000..... | 91¾ |
| 10,000..... | 91¾ | 3,000..... | 91¾ |
| 5,000..... | 91¾ | 4,000..... | 91¾ |
| 3,000..... | 91¾ | 2,000..... | 92 |
| Standard R & T 5s 1,000c..... | 90 | 1,000c..... | 90 |
| 2,000..... | 67½ | 2,000..... | 67½ |
| 2,000..... | 67¾ | 1,000..... | 67¼ |
| Tex & N O Cons 5s 7,000..... | 68 | Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000..... | 98½ |
| Tex & Pac 1st 5s 12,000..... | 89½ | 2,000..... | 89¾ |
| Tex & Pac 2d Inc 10,000..... | 89¼ | 5,000..... | 22½ |
| 5,000..... | 22½ | 5,000..... | 22¾ |
| 19,000..... | 22¾ | 2,000..... | 22¾ |
| 19,000..... | 22¾ | 3,000..... | 22¾ |
| Tol, Peo & Wn 4s 2,000..... | 22½ | Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co Certfs 1,000..... | 62 |
| Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co Certfs 7,000..... | 74 | 10,000..... | 74⅞ |
| 10,000..... | 74⅞ | 5,000..... | 76 |
| Ulster & Del 1st 5s 3,000..... | 75½ | Un Pac Col Tr 6s, Gold Notes 4,000..... | 89 |
| U P Denv & Gulf 1st 20,000..... | 101½ | 60,000..... | 89¼ |
| Wabash 1st 5s 2,000..... | 86⅜ | 55,000..... | 89⅝ |
| 2,000..... | 89¾ | 35,000..... | 89⅝ |
| 2,000..... | 104¼ | 20,000..... | 89⅝ |
| 7,000..... | 104¼ | 1,000..... | 89⅝ |
| 2,000..... | 104¼ | 10,000..... | 89⅝ |
| Det & Chic Ext 10,000b3..... | 105 | 500..... | 89⅝ |
| Wabash 2d 5s 1,000..... | 96 | 10,000..... | 89⅝ |
| 1,000..... | 69 | 500..... | 89⅝ |
| Wabash Deb, Series B 32,000..... | 69¼ | 1,000..... | 89⅝ |
| West Shore Gtd 4s 10,000..... | 38¼ | 4,000..... | 89⅝ |
| 10,000..... | 23¼ | 4,000..... | 89⅝ |
| | | 500..... | 89⅝ |
| | | 1,000..... | 89⅝ |
| | | 1,000..... | 89⅝ |
| | | 500..... | 89⅝ |
| | | 1,000..... | 89⅝ |
| | | 1,000..... | 89⅝ |
| | | 500..... | 89⅝ |
| | | 4,000..... | 89⅝ |
| | | 500..... | 89⅝ |
| | | 10,000..... | 89⅝ |
| | | 10

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Yesterday's Private Sales and Auction-Room Dealings.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for L. Napoleon Levy to John R. Suydam the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 12 East Forty-first Street, 20.10 by 98.9.

Thomas R. White has sold to Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt the Hotel Cecil, at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 118.5 by 61.11 by 100.11 by 123.11. In part payment the buyer gives the two five-story flats 256 and 258 West Twenty-second Street, 75 by 98.9.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for D. W. Wehrenberg to John W. Haaren the two four-story brick tenements, with stores, and the two one-story stores, northwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 75 by 55. In part payment Mr. Haaren gives the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, 50.5 by 110, vacant.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in partition, to W. H. Connell, for $13,300, the four-story brick dwelling 354 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 73.9 by 25 by 76; also, in partition, to Mary J. Houghtaling, for $11,000, the three-story brick and frame dwelling, with four-story brick tenement at rear, 408 West Sixteenth Street.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Thomas H. Bauchle, for $25,000, the three-story brick distillery 330 to 334 East Ninety-eighth Street, 65 by 100.11, together with engines, fixtures, &c.

Peter R. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William G. McCrea, for $10,000, the lot, with one and two story frame buildings, northeast corner of Vanderbilt Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 104 by 100 by 17.8 by 30 by 86.4 by 70; also, at executor's sale, to Samuel H. Barrows, for $11,300, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 243 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

### To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 76 Convent Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 94.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,930.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Frank M. Buck, referee, Second Street, (formerly Second Avenue), in the Town of Westchester,) north side, Lot 505 on map of Village of Wakefield, 100 by 100, vacant.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Briggs Avenue, south side, 195.4 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 110, three-story brick (west end). Due on judgment, $2,260.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 30 West Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 350 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8¾, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,424; subject to other mortgages for $22,500.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 238 and 240 West Twenty-eighth Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, with offices and lofts, 52.8 by 43.4; M. Groh's Sons of 242 West Twenty-eighth Street, owners; George Kelster of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

#### Alterations.

King's Bridge Road, north side, 55.6 feet west of Hoffman Street, to a two-story frame store and dwelling; Mrs. Louisa McKenna, premises, owner; J. S. O'Meara of 2,691 Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

## STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.—The next meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement will be held in the Mayor's office next Friday at 11 A. M. to dispose of general business.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS.—Offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway—East Two Hundred and Second Street, from the Grand Boulevard to Briggs Avenue, June 30, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, from Brook Avenue to Crotona Park, June 15, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, from Aqueduct Avenue to Jerome Avenue, June 24, 10 A. M., a public place at the junction of Morris Avenue, Cottage Avenue, and East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, June 23, 10:30 A. M.; Briggs Avenue, from East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street to Southern Boulevard, June 23, 11 A. M.; Morris Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to Park View Terrace, June 22, 11 A. M.; Eastburn Avenue, from Belmont Street to the Concourse, June 12, 10:30 A. M.; Clay Avenue, from Webster Avenue to East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, June 14, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, from Boston Road to Prospect Avenue, June 14, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, from Lind Avenue to Jerome Avenue, June 14, 10 A. M.; Mount Hope Place, from Jerome Avenue to Anthony Avenue, June 14, 10:30 A. M.; Kirk Place, from Morris to Kyer Avenue, June 14, 10:30 A. M.; Sheridan Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, June 14, 11 A. M.; Belmont Street, from Jerome Avenue to Morris Avenue, June 14, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, from the Concourse to Sheridan Avenue, June 12, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, from Jerome Avenue to Sheridan Avenue, June 30, 3 P. M.; Grant Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, June 15, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, from the Grand Boulevard to Anthony Avenue, June 12, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, from Jerome Avenue to the Concourse, June 12, 10:30 A. M.; Daly Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street to East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, June 15, 10:30 A. M.; Martha Avenue, from East Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to the northern boundary of the city, June 15, 12:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, from Third Avenue to Boston Road, June 15, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, from Jerome Avenue to Monroe Avenue, June 15, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, from Jerome Avenue to Park Avenue, June 15, 10:30 A. M.; Van Cortlandt Avenue, from Jerome Avenue to Mosholu Parkway, June 15, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from Third Avenue to the Bronx River, June 15, 10 A. M.; Sherman Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, June 15, 10:30 A. M.; Avenue St. John, from Prospect Avenue to Timpson Place, June 12, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from Creston Avenue to Webster Avenue, June 12, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, from the Concourse to Morris Avenue, June 12, 10 A. M.; Dongan Street, from Westchester Avenue to Southern Boulevard, June 12, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, from Vanderbilt Avenue East to Washington Avenue, June 12, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, from Walton Avenue to Exterior Street, June 23, 4 P. M.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED. — East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, from the New York and Harlem Railroad to Marion Avenue, hearings for which are days after June 21, at 3 P. M., report to be made to Supreme Court, Part I., Special Term, July 15.

#### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 10.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 172d St, 19.6x95; Rudolph F. Emmerich and another as executors to John M. Cahill..... $4,000

AUDUBON AV, e s, 19.6 ft n of 172d St, 75x95; Francis X. Hughes and another, executors, &c., to John M. Cahill and another ..... 9,000

BOSTON AV, n e corner of Teasdale Place, 23x94.3x27x104.8; George H. Gardner to Adolph Wasserman ..... 50,000

BRONXDALE AV, e s, between old and new Bear Swamp Roads, 24th Ward; Martha Greenhalgh and others to Van Nest Land and Improvement Company... 1

CHERRY ST, n s, 104.8 ft w of Corlears St, 20.10x50; William Dunn to Maria Dunn ..... 11

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.1 ft s of 109th St, 25x100; William Rankin and wife to Mary E. Barry ..... 100

CONVENT AV, 187.15x50; John E. Schaarsmith and wife to E. M. J. Bigley.... 1

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, s one-half of Plot 71, map of William O. Giles, 25x25x23.0x116.3; Charles B. Obst to Mary A. Obst ..... 1

HOE AV, e s, 254.2 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Catherine A. Lavelle to Annie Kirk ..... 4,750

LOT 53, map of Section A, Vyse estate; John B. Barchfield, Jr., to Niels Toelberg 1

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x95; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Frederick Brandt..... 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 95.7 ft s of 165th St, 18.2x100; Charles Donohue, referee, to Priscilla S. Purser, executrix, &c..... 2,500

TIFFANY ST, e s, 79.3 ft s of 167th St, 70.6x irregular; Frederick C. Dexter and wife to Annie E. Crowe ..... 1

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x100x27.6x101; Mayer S. Auerbach and wife to Leopold R. Treu.... 100,000

WATER ST, 428 n s, 20x80; Daniel G. Rollins, as trustee, to William Miles.. 1

WEST END AV, 858; J. Carlyle Raymond to Gussie B. Raymond ..... 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD (The corner of Magenta St., 51x100.6x82x93; the Associate Lace Makers' Company to Everett S. Warner ..... 1

3D AV, s e s, 45.9 ft s w of Franklin Av, 58x irregular; Simon Adler and wife to Kathryn M. Griffith ..... 1

10TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft s of 36th St, 49.4 x100; Anthony Kimbel and another, executors, to Henry Kimbel ..... 33,000

31ST ST, 66 East, 19.3x98.9; Horace E. Froment to Frances A. Kirby and another ..... 1

45TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 100.4; George Hollinger to John Hollings

52D ST, 427 East, 20x62; Lena Greenberger to Sigmund Frommer..... 19,000

61ST ST, 229 West; Joseph W. Hamilton and wife to John Heavy..... 1

77TH ST, 115 East, 25x102.2; Mary Goldenberg and others, executors and trustees, to Olivia M. Cutting..... 25,000

84TH ST, 18 West, 18.6x102.2; Hugh O'Neill to Carrie O'Neill..... 1

85TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; 70th St, n s, 117.4 ft w of Avenue A, 16.8x102.2; Frances Denniston to Harriet A. Bowen ..... 1

88TH ST, 202 West, 17x100.8; Agnes A. Carroll to Morris Neiman and another.... 1

89TH ST, n s, 37 ft e of Columbus Av, 63x75; Max Silverthau to Albert Klemme.

89TH ST, 73 and 75 West; Albert Klemme and wife to Louis Beer and another..... 1

97TH ST, 205 East; Peter Donald and wife to John J. Lynes ..... 1

98TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Sarah M. Gillett and another to John J. Bielke ..... 1

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Horace E. Foment to Frances A. Kirby and another..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100.11; Charles Naarden to Frieda Hart.

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Charles Naarden to Frieda Hart.

101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Charles Naarden to Everett MacKinstry ..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Charles Naarden to Victorine E. Howlett ..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 275 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11x irregular; plot in centre line of block between 101st and 102d Sts, and 100 ft e of Madison Av, runs s 24 ft to centre of old Harlem Road x n 24.11x w 5.4; Charles Naarden to Everett MacKinstry.

107TH ST, 81 East, 16x100.11; Herman Seidman and wife to Marcus Baumann.. 1

114TH ST, 21 East; Addie A. Green to Joseph T. Green ..... 21,500

131ST ST, n s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Jacob Levy and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, two-fifths part... 100

137TH ST, n s, 181.6 ft w of Willis Av, 50x100; Kathryn M. Griffith to Simon Adler ..... 1

138TH ST, 624 West, 14x99.11; Morris Neiman and wife to Agnes A. Carroll..... 1

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; E. M. J. Bigley to Magdalena M. D. Scharsmith ..... 1

153TH ST, n s, 124 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Ellen T. McGuire, Jr., and others to Ellen T. McGuire..... 1

161ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Margaret Schaeffer, widow, individually and as executrix, to Morris Wagner ..... 1

179TH ST, s s, 92.7 ft w of Washington Av, as widened, 17.6x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to Otto Osterwald and wife ..... 1

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### Recorded Leases.

BARRATTI, E., to Adam Lungen; 38 Duncomb Av, William's Bridge, 1 year..... $240

LEVY, Barnett, to Anton Welgand; 116 Delancey St, 3 years ..... 1,050

McCLAVE, John, to C. F. Smith; 1,457 11th Av, 4 years, 7 months, and 18 days. 3,000

OLIVER, Samuel, to Mary Schultze; 206 East 128th St, 3 years ..... 660

#### Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and wife to Pauline Rapp; 625 East 137th St, 1 year..... $2,500

ACKER, Angeline R., to George A. Archer; s s of 104th St, 160 ft e of Riverside Drive, 3 years..... 15,000

BRANSTETTER, Fanny, to the American Savings Bank; n s of 57th St, 66.8 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years ..... 5,000

BURNS, Hinrich, and wife to Irving Savings Institution; w s of 3d Av, 50.5 ft s of 52d St, 1 year..... 18,000

BOLEN, John, and wife to the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company; n s of 54th St, 244 ft e of 1st Av..... 2,100

BRENNAN, Catherine, to Michael J. Cuddy; n s of 120th St, 72 ft e of 4th Av, 3½ year..... 1,250

BRADT, Frederick, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s e corner of 119th St and Manhattan Av, 3 years ..... 95,000

BARRY, Mary E., to William Rankin; e s of Columbus Av, 25.7 ft s of 109th St, installments ..... 5,500

BIGLEY, Elizabeth J., to John E. Scharsmith; 187 Convent Av, 3 years..... 1,000

CARROLL, Agnes A., to Morris Neiman and wife; 624 West 138th St, 1 year.... 500

CAHILL, John M., and Daniel E. Reilly to Grace A. Roe-Longo, as committee, &c., of Amelia Lavelle, David; e s of Audubon Av, 19.6 ft n of 172d St, 8 years..... 6,000

CAHILL, John M., and Daniel E. Reilly to Rudolph F. and Lewis O. Emmerich, executors of Frances J. Emmerich, deceased; n e corner of Audubon Av and 172d St, 3 years..... 2,000

CROSBY, Abner L., and wife to the Dollar Savings Bank of New York; n w s of Briggs Av, 427.4 ft n e of Tavers St, 1 year..... 2,500

CAMPBELL, Sarah A., and husband to John J. Thorn; s s of Hampden St, 86.3 ft e of Aqueduct Av, 2 years..... 600

ENRIGHT, John, and wife to James O'Connell; Lots 114, 115, 70 and 71, map of Norwood, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 1,400

ELMER, Josephine, to John Jordan; 31 West 82d St, 2 years..... 1,158

EVERDELL, William K., and wife to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; n w corner of Waverley Place and Greene St, 1 year..... 160,000

FRUAUF, Jacob, to John L. Ruauf; s e s of Ludlow St, 80 ft n e of Rivington St, 5 years..... 1,000

GOLDSTEIN, Annie, to Adele Epstein; 176 Stanton St, 2 years..... 4,000

GEHNRICH, Hermann, and wife to Julia S. Bryant; s s of 80th St, 132 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years..... 9,000

GALLAGHER, William W., to Morris Eachwege; n s of 85th St, 210.1 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 500

HERZOG, Tenea, to Cecilia Feeder; n s of 77th St, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years..... 2,000

HUMPHREY, Catharine B., and husband to Joseph Stowe; s s of 51st St, 340.6 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

ILER, William T., and wife to Frederick T. Van Beuren; s s of 164th St, 103.5 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years..... 3,740

JONES, Frank W., and wife to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 160 West 97th St, 3 years..... 12,000

KIRBY, Henry, and wife to Anthony Kimbel, Jr., and Charles F. Bauerdorf, as trustees; e s of 10th Av, 49.5 ft s of 36th St, 3 years..... 20,000

KLEMME, Albert, and wife to Louis P. Mahler; n s of 89th St, 58 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 5,000

KIERNAN, Terence, to Abraham B. Odell, as executor, &c., of Jacob D. Odell; s s of 93d St, 80.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years ..... 2,870

KIRK, Annie, to Catherine A. Lavelle; e s of Hoe Av, 254.1 ft s of Home St, installments ..... 550

LENY, Lewis, and Henry Stemme; Lot 853, map of estate of James Delancey, secures bond ..... 6,800

LANZENDOEN, Cornelius, and wife to Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company; n s of America; e s of Jefferson St, 175 ft n of Columbus Av, Van Nest Station, installments ..... 1,200

LYNCH, John J., to Peter Donald; 206 West 95th St, 3 years..... 21,000

McGUIRE, Ellen T., to Gerolamo and Domenico Cella; n s of 155th St, 124 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year ..... 817

MULLER, Louis C., and wife to Henry Frohwitter, as trustee, &c.; s s of 132d St, 210 ft e of 5th Av, ½ years..... 650

MOORE, Marion E., to John J. Jones and another, trustees of David Jones, (deceased); e s of Morningside Av East, 90.10 ft n of 121st St, 5 years..... 35,000

MOORE, Marion E., to John J. Jones and another, trustees of David Jones, (deceased); e s of Morningside Av East, 66.10 ft n of 121st St, 5 years..... 35,000

NICHOLS, John T., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of Broadway and Grand St, 5 years ..... 300,000

O'NEILL, Carrie, and husband to James Kennedy; 5 West 84th St, 1 year..... 14,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER, REALty Company to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Elton Av, s w corner of Mary, 155th, St, month, ..... 1,000

RYER, Blasius, to Charles Wagner; w s of King's Bridge Road, at intersection of the centre line of 182d St, 3 years.... 8,500

RANDRUP, Carl E., and wife to Mary Plunkett; n s of Garden St, 315.2 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 1,000

ROEMER, Henry W., to George P. Roemer; n e s of 14th St, 169 ft n w of Avenue A, leasehold ..... 900

SCHOLLER, Katharine, to George J. Bauernschmidt; Lot 110, map of Belmont village, 1 year..... 350

STACK, Adelaide, to Maurice Stack, administrator, &c.; w s of Gouverneur's Lane, 72.3 ft s of Water St, 2 years.. 24

SERR, Charles, to Jacob Schmitt, and wife; s s of 84th St, 67.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years..... 2,000

STRAUSS, Bertha, and husband to Max Pappenheimer; n s of 64th St, 41.8 ft e of Park Av, 5 years..... 15,000

SCHARSMITH, John G., and wife to David Stewart; 183 Convent Av, 7 months ..... 1,000

SCHARSMITH, John G., and wife to Paul Hoffman; 181 Convent Av, 2 years..... 300

SPRAGUE, Anna L., Laura L., and George H. Cobb to Jennie Orr, as trustee of Robert Orr, deceased; 32 East 126th St, 3 years..... 10,000

SPRAGUE, Anna L., Laura L., and George H. Cobb to Jennie Orr, as trustee of Robert Orr, deceased; e s of Madison Av, 20 ft s of 128th St, 3 years..... 9,500

TOELBERG, Niels, and wife to W. Wilton Wood; s s of Vyse Av, 145 ft w of Freeman St, 3 years..... 3,000

TOELBERG, Niels, to John B. Barchfield, Jr.; Lot 53, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3½ months..... 650

TREU, Leopold R., to Mayer S. Auerbach; n w corner of University Place and East 10th St, 1 year..... 40,000

THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND Improvement Company to Maria H. Crane; w s of Boulevard, 49.11 ft n of 134th St, demand..... 5,000

WILSON, Edward W., and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 72d St, 141.6 ft e of West End Av, 3 years ..... 40,000

WAGNER, Albert, and wife to William G. Sloane and William Moller; 120 East 93d St, 1 year ..... 10,097

WASSERMAN, Adolph, to Jennie R. Vandervoort; n e corner of Teasdale Place and Boston Av, 1 year..... 1,500

WISWELL, Horatio D., and Henry B. Wesselman and wife to Foster B. Chidester; w s of Morris Av, 45 ft s of 161st St, 9 months ..... 900

### Assignments of Mortgages.

BURTON, Isabella M., to Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company..... $1

EVERDELL, William K., to Henry B. Howell, (two assignments)..... Nominal

GOLDSMITH, Moses, to Bella S. Buchman ..... 4,800

HESS, Charles, to Franziska Hess, (two assignments) ..... Nominal

LEVY, Lewis, to Henry Stemme..... 6,890

SONN, Hyman and Henry, to Bernard Lippman ..... 1

SCHARSMITH, John E., to Paul Hoffman ..... 1,000

SEIDMAN, Herman, to Marcus Baumann.. 3,567

SIAS, Elizabeth H., formerly Heilman, to J. McComb ..... 3,000

STEINMETZ, Jacob, to Barbara Hinkelbein, or Finkelbein ..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Newburg Savings Bank..... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States ..... 80,000

### Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 149th St, 99.11x 100; John J. Mahony against Joseph Hamerslhag and others, (to foreclose mortgage.) Attorney, D. P. Mahony.

NORFOLK ST, 31; Katharina Balheimer, individually and as executrix, against Samuel Parnas and others, (to foreclose mortgage.) Attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

40TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; William M. Kingsland against Samuel G. Stewart and others, (amended action, foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

68TH ST, 146 and 148 West; Julia A. and Clara C. Moore against James B. Moore, (to foreclose mortgage.) Attorney, W. F. Clare.

68TH ST, 146 and 148 West; Julia A. and Clara C. Moore against Thomas L. Moore, (to foreclose mortgage.) Attorney, W. F. Clare.

68TH ST, 146 and 148 West; Julia A. and Clara C. Moore against Arthur J. Moore, (to foreclose mortgage.) Attorney, W. F. Clare.

71ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 20x102.2; The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against John T. Farley, (to foreclose mortgage.)

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 50x 33.10x50.1x83.10; Philip H. Abbott and others against Jennie E. Sentell and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.) Attorney, H. A. Vieu.

130TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 17.6x 99.11; Mary Gilmour against William H. Nichols and another, (to foreclose mortgage.) Attorney, W. A. Belcher.

### Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, whole front from 142d to 143d St, 200x80; Harry Turner against Charles F. Rogers, owner and contractor ..... $885

DECATUR AV, s e corner of Travers St, 118x100; Arthur Williamson against Mrs. F. D. Miller, owner; N. Brugman, contractor ..... 8

2D AV, 1,977; Horenburger & Straub against John E. Kaliski, owner; George Vogel, contractor ..... 25

14TH ST, e s, 195 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 50x100; Lawrence Brothers against Ernest Bonavia, owner and contractor..... 575

34TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 25x 100; John N. Dyer & Son against Henry E. Fox, as contractor ..... 24

112TH ST, n s, and s s of 113th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x200; John De Hart against John A. Johnson, owner and contractor.. 800

116TH ST, 355 East; Josephine Collin against Louise Freidham and L. G. Bloomingdale, owners; Louise and Adolph Freidham, contractors ..... 25

154TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; James Mulrain against Robertson & Grant, owners; Edward J. Hurley, contractor ..... $50

154TH ST, s w corner of Morris Av, 20.6x 100; Hermann Horenburger against Julia M. Ruvane, owner and contractor, (continued lien) ..... 980

187TH ST, s s corner of Cambreling Av, 60x130; William O. Rossner against Checchina Carcaruccl and Pietro Criscuoli, owners; Frank P. Sabetti, contractor; Leonard P. Rossner, sub-contractor..... 43

## FEDERAL COURTS.

### Calendars for Friday, June 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

116—Love vs. Wheeler. 62—People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. 108—Jamison vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias. 110—Hunter vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.

## STATE COURTS.

### Court of Appeals.

No. 19—James Rogers, appellant, vs. Edward C. O'Brien and others, Board of Docks, &c., respondents.—Argued by Edmund Louis Mooney for appellant, Francis M. Scott, Counsel for the Corporation, for respondent.

No. 101—The Bowery Bank of New York, respondent, vs. Mary E. Gerety as administratrix, &c., appellant.—Argued by Charles A. Deacon for appellant, James M. Fisk for respondent.

No. 112—Octavius O. Cottle as administrator, &c., appellant, vs. August Simon, respondent.—Argued by Edmund J. Cotter for appellant, George W. Cothran for respondent.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 113, 848, 122, 123, 124, 641, 126, 127.

### New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Williams, Ingraham, and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Motions.—Carrere vs. Dan. 2—Krippendorf-Dittman Company vs. Cohn. 3—Wise vs. Cohn. 4—Berenbroick vs. St. Luke's Hospital. 5—Smith vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 6—La Boiteaux vs. Goodrich. 7—Colwell Lead Company vs. Sire. 8—Weeks vs. O'Brien. 9—Flandrow vs. Hammond. 10—Estate of I. Dolmage. 11—Dillon vs. Bleier. 12—Chevra Teferas B'nai Jehuda vs. Weisenthr. 13—Gibson Electric Company vs. London & Lancashire Insurance Company (three cases.) 14—Woodman vs. Kidd. 15—Walker vs. Godwin. 16—In re Hatch. 17—Crawford vs. Mail and Express Publishing Company. 18—Scharman vs. Schoel. 19—Carty vs. Ehnck. 20—Stokes vs. Houghton. 21—Palmer vs. American Press Association. 22—Taylor vs. Sykes. 23—Baldwin vs. Sage. 24—Delmage vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 25—Winthrop vs. same. 26—McKim vs. same. 27—Mabon vs. Ongley Electric Company.

Non-Enumerated Motions.—Matter of The Mayor, &c., (in re Cary.) 3—Goldschmidt vs. Fromer & Co. 4—W. H. Frank Brewing Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 5—Baker vs. Turner. 6—Matter of Construction Company. 7—People, &c., vs. National Union Insurance Company, (in re Daniels.) 11—Coler vs. Lamb. 13—Averill vs. Barber. 15—James vs. Horn. 19—Butterick Publishing Company. 22—Gardner vs. Devin. 23—Manda vs. Etienne. 24—Munzinger vs. United Press. 25—Brady vs. Kinetoscope Exhibition Company. 26—Sterne vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. 27—Matter of Edone. 28—State National Bank vs. Weed. 32—Wolf vs. Mendham. 33—McGrath vs. Sayer. 34—Potter vs. Collis. 35—Matter of Moehring. 36—Chevra Teferas B'nai Jehuda vs. Wiesenthr.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Matter of Gramercy Club. 2—Matter of East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. 3—Waite vs. King. 4—Schnee vs. Pohle. 5—Reinold vs. Meyer. 6—Temple vs. Rhoades. 7—Duret vs. E. De Bacheleer & Co. 8—Harrington vs. Charles Jacques Clark Company. 9—Ballantine vs. Ballantine. 10—Thrall vs. Thrall. 11—Meyer vs. Hencken. 12—Atfield vs. Sweeney. 13—Mayer vs. Schneider. 14—Thym vs. Aspell. 15—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Dayton. 16—People, &c., vs. Stark. 17—Wenzel vs. Stitger. 18—Matter of Oakley. 19—Wolff vs. Nathan. 20—Matter of New York Warehousing Company. 21—People ex rel. Reihman vs. Fitch. 22—Mooney vs. Inman. 23—White vs. Dodd. 24—Kriezer vs. Kriezer. 25—Manhattan Railway vs. Gallatin. 26—Broadbelt vs. Loew. 27—Cohen vs. Kampmain. 28—McAlpin vs. John Gordage & Machine Company. 29—Greenbaum vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 30—Kolwecler vs. same. 31—Bergman vs. same. 32—Lowe vs. same. 33—Rankin vs. same. 34—Buse vs. same. 35—Smith vs. same. 36—Bosch vs. same. 37—Department of Buildings vs. Goodstein. 38—Gallagher vs. Gallagher. 39—Tinkin vs. Tinkin. 40—Hogan vs. Hogan. 41—Eickwort vs. Bannard. 42—Bergholz vs. Whittelsey. 43—Lawrence vs. Kline. 44—Wallace vs. Wallace. 45—Pauline vs. Pauline. 46—Collier vs. Wineburgh. 47—Hosey vs. Chande. 48—Matter of New York Piano Case Company. 49—Poulot vs. Crawford. 50—Waterbury Rope Company vs. William F. Wall Rope Company. 51—Worden vs. Fanshawe. 52—Quinlan vs. Investment Corporation. 53—Dexter vs. Kennedy. 54—People, &c., vs. Weigand. 55—Young vs. Fox. 56—Matter of Union India Rubber Company. 57—O'Connell vs. O'Connell. 58—Marker vs. Marker. 59—Levy vs. Levy. 60—Matter of Plymouth Social Club. 61—Barr vs. Newton. 62—O'Sullivan vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 63—Chauncey vs. Gross. 64—People, &c., vs. Blume. 65—Fruin Bambrick Construction Company vs. Trinidad Bituminous Asphalt Company. 66—Van Aken vs. Tice. 67—Grabfelder vs. Kahn. 68—Bellotte vs. Hoyt. 69—Ayer vs. Rinn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.—1—Sackett vs. Cirrito. 2—Burton vs. Mahler. 3—Macauley vs. Halpin. 4—New York Dementzer. 492—Cossett vs. Britton.

Preferred Causes.—4854—Brandt vs. Brandt. 4080—Aschiman vs. Presbyterian Hospital. 4843—Walker vs. Rollins. 4824—Same vs. same. 4659—Werner vs. Hartwell. 4857—Brown vs. Richter. 5088—United States Trust Company vs. Flanagan. 5119—Hinton vs. Johnston. 4964—Anders vs. Winans. 5077—Myers vs. Moss. 5075—Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Patten. 4899—Moran vs. Roosevelt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Part IV., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4568—Hayes vs. MacDonnell. 4569—Same vs. same. 4648—Soles vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. 4644—Higgins vs. same. 4695—Braun vs. same. 4694—Stinners vs. same. 4695—Nabel vs. same. 4696—Berger vs. same. 4697—Same vs. same. 4698—Hull vs. same. 4699—Funk vs. same. 4700—Kruger vs. same. 2193—Nehr vs. Bruckner. 1956—Kanits vs. Hecht. 4178—Klarski vs. Jacoloman. 4584—Finkel vs. Kohn. 4178—Wells vs. Markey. 2486—Aufmordt vs. Klingenstein. 3854—Associated Lace Makers vs. Malloy. 4701—Jacobs vs. Crook. 4608—Siemens & Halske Company vs. Koster & Bial.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4791.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 584—Schroeder vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. No further day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Millliken for the People.

1—Henry Castellano. 2—Max Blum.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—12800—Bernstrant vs. Dunphy. 9119—De Luna vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. 12380—Schroeder vs. Wheeler. 12428—Hornthal vs. Meek. 9246—Dean vs. The Mayor, &c. 12921—McKeon vs. Mayor, &c. 12328—Peale, Peacock & Kerr vs. John Good Cordage and Machine Company. 12750—Scoville vs. Clapp. 12852—Haberle vs. The Mayor, &c. 12742—Gamble vs. Russo. 12800—Ruppert vs. United Traction Advertising Company.

Inquest.—12870—Oppenheim vs. Lewis.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VI., for trial.

5831—Earle vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4829—Pohalski vs. Tamsen. 2235—Posey vs. Indelli. 2236—Same vs. same. 2237—Same vs. same. 2238—Same vs. same. 5985—Austin vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co. 6885—Barry vs. Crimmins. 2553—Schnecker vs. Scheuer. 2554—Same vs. same. 4412—Barry vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5647—Glaser vs. same. 4417—Clark vs. same. 6016—Leake vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6075—Jansson vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6120—Price vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6554—Lynch vs. Tully. 6139—Cardonner vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6156—Dickenson vs. same. 6675—Bazzoni vs. Swain. 6754—Wynne vs. Haight. 6320—Landers vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6575—Lord & Burnham Company vs. Siebrecht. 3699—Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c. 4085—Phillips vs. Bang.

Inquest.—2

## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

### Mexican National Construction Company Forfeits Its Grants.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, June 10.—All existing concessions for railways granted to the Mexican National Construction Company have been forfeited for non-fulfillment of the terms of the charters. The company, however, has one line operating from Manzanillo, on the Pacific coast, to Colima, capital of the State of the same name. This line, of course remains in the possession of the company, but it loses the proposed extension of this line from Colima to the City of Guadalajara.

The Mexican National Construction Company built the Mexican National Railway, and holds a large share of its second mortgage bonds.

Gen. Palmer of New York, one of the main spirits in the enterprise, will try to secure a new concession.

### WILL NOT REDEEM MILEAGE.

**Conductors Advised Not to Accept That Issued by the C., S. and H.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 10.—S. M. Felton, receiver of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, has notified the Big Four —Baltimore and Ohio, Monon, Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Roads—that the will not redeem interchangeable mileage issued by the road which he represents, and the conductors have been advised not to accept such transportations. It is estimated that $45,000 worth of such mileage has been issued within the last six months, and the order has created consternation in certain circles.

### An Industrial Train of Cars.

A train of cars is being fitted up by the Seaboard Air Line at Pine Bluff, N. C., for the purpose of conducting a traveling industrial training school in the territory traversed by that railway system. John T. Patrick, Chief Industrial Agent of the company, says of this scheme: "We propose to employ experts in canning, preserving, pickling, and butter and cheese making. In brief, we propose to have experts teach our people how to save every farm product, and will make exhibits of agricultural machinery and household conveniences so that the people along our road may learn of the advantages gained by using improved implements. We will have in operation machines for the improvement of country roads, and we will have the county officials in the fifty-odd counties through which our line passes to see the improvements that can be made on the roads by the use of machinery."

### Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific.

ALBANY, June 10.—The Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad Company of Mexico, capital stock $3,120,000, has been incorporated. The company is to construct a road from Ciudad Juarez, in the State of Chihuahua, to Corralitos, in the same State in Mexico, a distance of fifty-six miles. The Directors are John T. Terry, Melvin D. Morgan, Solon Humphreys, A. Gifford Agnew, George Rowland, Sidell Tilghman, John B. Lawrence, Jr., W. Morton Grinnell, and Edward M. Shepard.

### H. B. Chesley's Successor.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 10.—J. L. Snelling, agent of the Boston and Albany Railroad at Worcester, has been appointed Division Superintendent for the First Division, Boston to Worcester, vice H. B. Chesley of Boston, deceased.

### An Assistant for President Maxwell.

Charles Howard Warren, who was General Manager of the Great Northern Railway, has been appointed assistant to President J. Rogers Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

## BREWERS AND THE RAINES LAW.

### National Convention at Buffalo Predicts Its Failure.

BUFFALO, June 10.—The convention of the brewers of the United States concluded its work this afternoon with the election of the following officers:

President—C. William Bergner, Philadelphia; Vice Presidents—Rudolph Brand, Chicago; Isaac Danenburk, New York; Treasurer—William Ringler, New York; Secretary — Richard Katzenmayer, New York; Trustees—Joseph Theurer, Chicago; Henry Nicolaus, St. Louis; Charles Class, Philadelphia; J. W. Brown, Brooklyn.

The report of the Vigilance Committee, which was presented, referred to the steadily progressing decline of wheat in certain States which at one time have been styled the popularity of prohibition." The defeat of prohibition at the polls in thirteen States was reported.

The committee, in referring to the Raines law, says: "As a party measure, pure and simple, the new Raines act may or may not be a good law, (we shall probably know more about this next Fall,) but as a means of properly, justly, and equitably regulating the traffic throughout the State, with a due regard to the interests of temperance and good government, the amended law will prove as miserable a failure as the original Raines law, both, by the way, being fabrics of the same brain. The principal amendments seek to destroy Raines hotels and Raines clubs—the former alleged to have been established for the purpose of selling on Sundays, the other for evading the law by all the year rounds."

The convention adjourned finally without selecting a place for holding the next convention, leaving the matter in the hands of the Board of Trustees.

### Baltimore Lottery Man Guilty.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Jesse L. MacDaniel was found guilty at noon to-day in the United States District Court of using the United States mails for unlawful purposes in the promotion of a lottery scheme under the name of W. Baird & Co., or the Royal Havana Lottery Company. The chief witness against him was Anthony Comstock of New York, who trapped him with a decoy order for lottery tickets.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

### Army.

Leave granted Lieut. Col. Henry E. Noyes, Second Cavalry, is extended two months and fifteen days.

Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, Fifth Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampments of the Alabama National Guard during the month of June and July.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, at Pompton Lakes, Passaic County, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of the manufacture of experimental smokeless powder.

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits a month during the months of June and July to the works of the American Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Penn., on official business pertaining to the procurement of steel castings for disappearing gun carriages.

Second Lieut. Joseph C. Fox, Thirteenth Infantry, having been examined by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a First Lieutenant of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the service, is by the direction of the President, retired from active service as a First Lieutenant.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Major Charles E. L. B. Davis will relieve Capt. Cassius E. Gillette of the duties now in his charge July 7, and perform them in addition to his present duties. Capt. Gillette, upon being relieved, will proceed to Savannah and relieve Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, First Lieut. James J. Meyler will be relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Gillette and will report to Major Davis for duty under his immediate orders.

Second Lieut. Jules G. Ord, Eighteenth Infantry, is, at his own request, relieved from the operation of so much of special orders as to require him to report to the commandant of the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the course of instructions to commence at the school on that date, and Second Lieut. Murray Baldwin, Eighteenth Infantry, is detailed for such course of instructions.

### Navy.

Ensign C. B. McVay is ordered to duty at Munhall.

Surgeon D. O. Lewis is ordered to duty at the Philadelphia Rendezvous.

Commander Charles O'Neill is appointed Ordnance Chief for four years.

Lieut. I. K. Seymour is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Ordnance Bureau.

Ensign A. E. Moale is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Cadets H. Williams and T. C. Hart are detached from the Detroit and ordered to the Puritan.

Assistant Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson is detached from duty at Newport News and assigned to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Commander C. T. Forse is detached from steel inspection duty at Munhall and is ordered to the Endeavor.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. P. Crandall is detached from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk and ordered to the Iowa, the 16th inst.

Medical Inspector W. G. Farwell is detached from the Marine Rendezvous at Philadelphia and ordered to other special duty.


## INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK, 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments.
Separate College-Preparatory Course.
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MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 to 15 West 86th St., New York City. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. *Home and Chaperonage for Special Students.*

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Teachers also sent to Summer resorts.
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THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
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Blooded Hackney, 16 hands high; bright bay, with dark points; is very stylish; drives double, single, under saddle or in four-in-hand; high English Cart, brass Lamps and Mountings; imported brass mounted Harness, Robes, Blankets, and Whip complete. Can be seen at No. 217 Lexington Av., corner 33d St.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted, also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.


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NO EXTRA CHARGE.
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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; English; Protestant; smart, willing, obliging; personal city reference. 284 East 76th St., Downey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes a situation for her chambermaid; competent to act as maid or to do fine washing. Apply at present employer's, 17 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; willing and obliging; no objection to apartments; best references. Coleman, 112 East 108th St.

CHAMBERMAID and L. ...ESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid and laundress; will assist with waiting; present employer can be seen. 140 West 124 St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or MAID, &c.—Will assist with other work; best of references. M. K., 539 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; best city reference. Barrell Bell, 237 East 102d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant; neat sewer; good city reference. 753 6th Av.

**Cooks.**

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of private family plain and fancy cooking; one year's reference. R., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Hungarian cook; understands French and English cooking, baking, ices, jellies of all kinds; will accept work by day or week; best references. E., Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady would like to procure a situation for her cook, whom she will take great pleasure in recommending. Call at 33 5th Av., between 11 and 1 o'clock, Friday.

COOK.—By young woman, as good, plain cook; would go as kitchenmaid; city reference. 107 East 35d St.

**Housekeepers.**

HOUSEKEEPER.—By accomplished, refined young lady as housekeeper or charge of bachelor apartment. Miss Colwell, care Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

**Housework.**

HOUSEWORKER.—By young girl, to do housework; plain cooking, washing, ironing; references; city or country. 1,513 2d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—In plain American family; country. 228 West 32d St., top floor.

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KITCHENMAID.—By young girl; willing and obliging; best city reference. 254 West 69th St.

**Lady's Maids.**

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly capable French maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; willing and obliging; for country or to travel; highest city references; will call in the evening. Duchene, Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French lady's maid; hairdresser; good seamstress and packer; understands her duties thoroughly; best city reference. J. B., 162 West 32d St.

MAID.—By Protestant lady's maid; thoroughly competent in duties; excellent traveler, packer, hairdresser, dressmaker; good sailor; highly recommended by last employer. Maid, 1,242 Broadway.

**Laundresses.**

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress in private family; long and best city reference from last place. 231 East 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; assist with light chamberwork; good city references. 997 3d Av.

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BUTLER.—Has thirteen years' experience and excellent references as to character and capability; is sober, trustworthy, intelligent, and of neat appearance; over four years in one place. Benson, Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, Box 21, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER, VALET, or SECOND MAN.—In private family; thoroughly competent; first-class city references; single. Joseph, 544 3d Av.

**Coachmen.**

COACHMAN or GROOM.—A gentleman going abroad wishes situation for his assistant coachman, light colored man, whom he can thoroughly recommend as coachman or groom; can be seen Thursday and Friday, from 2 until 5 P. M. 149 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By young single man; twenty-five; first-class rider, driver; understands his business, and can be highly recommended; best of references. P. D., Box 995, 1,242 Broadway.

**Second Men.**

SECOND MAN.—As second man; twenty-two; 5 feet 6½ inches; private family; understands valeting; useful; city reference. A. Collins, 223 East 24th St.

SECOND MAN.—By thorcughly competent young man; good city reference; will be highly recommended. E. J., Box 21, 1,242 Broadway.

**Useful Men.**

USEFUL MAN, &c.—By young man to work in or around gentleman's place; good houseworker, &c., or second man; private references. A. B., 569 11th Av.

**Valets.**

VALET.—A city gentleman will personally recommend first-class English valet, who has been with him last two years; would take care of invalid not mentally afflicted. B., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

**Miscellaneous.**

BOY, NINETEEN, STRONG, WILLING, AND obliging, at anything; porter work. R. Burke, 282 East 35th St.

COOK.—By Japanese in private family; city or country; good reference. Japanese Mission, Prospect St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—By experienced bicycle salesman; age, 28; can travel. L. K., 62 Cortlandt St.

YOUNG MAN, QUICK, INTELLIGENT, SEEKS position at anything. L. K., 62 Cortlandt St.

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A man and his wife to take the places of butler and chambermaid and seamstress; both must be well recommended for honesty and efficiency. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday morning at the Murray Hill Hotel, Room 252.

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GLEN ISLAND WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th.

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STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M. Returning by Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
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NEWPORT, R. I.
Opens June 26th. Special Rates for July and Season.
Bathing, Yachting, Wheeling, Polo, Tennis.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Mgr., Newport, R. I.
New York Office at WINDSOR HOTEL.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.
Opens for season June 20. Accommodates 200. Admitted by all to be the most beautiful spot in the Green Mtns. Under the management of G. E. TOWNE, late of Hotel Brandon, Brandon, Vt. Address, until June 1, Middlebury, Vt.; later Salisbury, Vt.

"OCEAN HOUSE."—Leading hotel at York Beach, Me.; everything first-class. Send for descriptive circulars.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WISCASSET.
Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links. I. D. IVISON, Manager, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

### NEW JERSEY.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA
(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)
The best appointed Hotel near New York. Safest bathing beach on the coast. Hotel now open at special rates. Fine fishing in the river on account of inlet.
W. S. HEWES, Mgr. F. P. EARLE, Propr.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1 to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 26 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.

THE SEA BRIGHT INN,
Sea Bright, N. J., now open. New addition; rooms with private baths; newly furnished, renovated; sanitary plumbing; cuisine unexcelled. O. D. POTTER & JAS. F. McGOVERN, Props., late of Normandie, N. Y., & Normandie-by-the-Sea.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean. A. POPE.


## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.


Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh, week days, 9 A. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boats, arriving at 133d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped Good on Ramsdell Line.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, West Point, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson. Special train from Catskill to Cairo Sunday morning, May 30, at 6:30.


## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.


SUMMER CRUISE OF THE "OHIO"
To RUSSIA, NORWAY, and the FJORDS, NORTH CAPE, ICELAND, FINLAND, SWEDEN, DENMARK, etc., including visits to MOSCOW, ST. PETERSBURG, and other cities.
A delightful cruise of about two months amid some of the most magnificent scenery in Europe, in the pleasantest Summer climates in the world. Moderate fares. From New York June 26th.
Passengers can join for portions of the cruise.
IMMEDIATE Application Necessary.
Programmes and full particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
Agents for International Navigation Co.,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
COOK'S TOURS
TO
EUROPE.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
NEXT DEPARTURES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "Etruria" | June 12 | 93 days | $900 |
| "Kaiser Wilhelm II." | June 12 | 52 days | 350 |
| "Kaiser Wilhelm II." | June 12 | 70 days | 490 |
| "St. Paul" | June 16 | 60 days | 600 |
| "Umbria" | June 26 | 85 days | 770 |
| "City of Rome" | July 3 | 30 days | 220 |
| "Lucania" | July 3 | 37 days | 480 |
| "Veendam" | July 3 | 57 days | 415 |
| "Servia" | July 6 | 48 days | 350 |
| "Germanic" | July 7 | 34 days | 250 |
| "Westernland" | July 7 | 37 days | 400 |

Illustrated Programmes, berths and information,
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, June 12, 1 PM | Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Campania, June 19, 9 AM | Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Umbria, June 26, 1 PM | Aurania, July 24, noon
Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
EXTRA SAILING.
Aurania, June 22, noon | Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.
*SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Campania will sail hence Thursday, June 17th, at 9 A. M., instead of Saturday, June 19th, which will enable passengers to arrive at Liverpool in time to attend the Queen's Jubilee Review at Spithead, June 26th.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agts., 7 Bowling Green

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, June 14, Noon | Teutonic, July 14, Noon
Britannic, June 23, Noon | Adriatic, July 21, Noon
Majestic, June 30, Noon | Britannic, July 28, Noon
Germanic, July 7, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. VEENDAM...Saturday, June 12, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM...Saturday, June 19, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC.....June 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, June 29.
GAELIC via Honolulu.....July 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....July 17, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....July 27, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 240 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...June 21, Aug. 23, Nov. 8
EMPRESS OF CHINA...July 12, Sept. 13, Dec. 6
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Aug. 2, 11, Jan. 3
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
WARRIMOO, July 8. MIOWERA, Aug. 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 333 Broadway. For freight rates only, 45 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, Fla., and Florida.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, June 11
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, June 15
COMANCHE.....Friday, June 18
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, June 22
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Cruder's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saale, Tu., June 15, 10 AM | | Havel, Tu., July 6, 10 AM | |
| Trave, Tu., June 22, 10 AM | | Saale, Tu., Jy. 13, 10 AM | |
| Lahn, Tu., Je. 29, 10 AM | | Trave, Tu., July 20, 10 AM | |

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aller, Sat., Je. 12, 10 AM | | Spree, Sat., Je. 26, 10 AM | |

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Koenigin Luise | Thursday, June 17, Noon | | |
| Bremen | Thursday, June 24, Noon | | |
| Prinz Regent Luitpold | Thursday, July 1, Noon | | |
| H. H. Meier | Thursday, June 8, Noon | | |

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kaiser, June 12, 10 AM | | Werra, July 3, 10 AM | |
| Ems, June 19, 10 AM | | Fulda, July 10, 10 AM | |

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Victoria, June 17, 7 AM | | Columbia, July 8, 7 AM | |
| F. B'sm'r'k, J'ne 24, 7 AM | | F. Bismarck, Jy. 22, 10 AM | |
| Normannia, July 1, 7 AM | | Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM | |

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patria, June 12, 3 PM | | Persia, June 19, 9:30 AM | |
| First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30. | | | |

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New

# TOBACCO JURY NOT READY

## Box Is Filled, but Only Five Members Have Been Sworn In to Serve.

## OTHERS CAN BE REMOVED

**Just Before Court Adjourned Mr. Choate Announced that He Desired to Ask the Man in Seat No. 6 a Few Questions.**

Contrary to the expectation of all connected with the case, a jury was not sworn yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald in Part I., General Sessions, to try the officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company. The attention of the court was taken up for an hour in the morning with other business, and after that counsel for both sides proceeded with care and deliberation in the work of securing jurymen.

When the court adjourned in the afternoon the jury box was filled as follows: The first-named five having been sworn as jurors and the others being subject to removal by peremptory challenge: W. W. Dixon, drug clerk at 155 William Street; Henry M. Dewart, 124 West Ninety-fourth Street, salesman for a commission house; Albert C. Fash, a fire and marine broker at 34 Pine Street; Foster Milliken, an iron contractor of 39 Cortlandt Street, house at 164 West Seventy-eighth Street; Solomon Strauss, 128 East Eightieth Street, a salesman for a silk house; Joseph Marron, 320 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, formerly in the iron business; Richard Maguire, 122 West Ninetieth Street, salesman for a dry goods house in Grand Street; Daniel R. Hodgkins, at 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, clerk for the United States Express Company; Charles E. Knox, 108 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, an electrical engineer; Paul Bernhardt, a grocer at 2,031 Third Avenue; Frederick G. Brewster, 236 East Fourteenth Street, a manufacturer of candy, and Adolph Gluck, 163 East Seventy-fourth Street, a retired dealer in dry goods.

Jacob Scheider, a former keeper of a hotel in West Twenty-fourth Street, was the first man called yesterday. He said that he never "took stock" in the American Tobacco Company, although he had read something about it. He had a bias in his mind against trusts. After replying to a number of the usual questions he was excused.

**Twelfth Juror Accepted.**

Adolph Gluck was accepted and went into the box as the twelfth man. He was asked his notion of a trust. "It's where three people or several people trust each other."

"And not trust anybody else?" asked Mr. Choate.

"Oh, they can if they want to." Mr. Gluck's replies to other questions were deemed satisfactory.

The box being filled, the time had come, under agreement of counsel, for the exercise of the right of peremptory challenge. W. W. Dixon and Henry M. Dewart, who had been sent into the box Tuesday, were accepted and sworn. After consultation Mr. Choate peremptorily challenged Ezra B. Gildersleeve of 463 Central Park West, who was in seat No. 3, and that place had to be filled.

Benjamin Garfunkel, manager of a clothing house at 246 Canal Street, was called, and said he had no feeling for or against accumulations of capital, and had not read enough on the subject of trusts to form any opinion as to their desirability. His idea of a trust was the getting together of several concerns in the same line of business to control the market. He said he read The World.

Mr. Choate—Do you believe all you read in that paper?

"I do not think I do."

"Do you believe anything you see in it?"

"Yes, I believe some things I see there."

He said what he had read in that paper about the case of the American Tobacco Company had made no impression on his mind.

Mr. Choate—Does not anything you read in The World ever make any impression on your mind?

"No, Sir—none."

After several other questions, he was challenged by the defense, and challenge sustained.

**He Knew President McCoy.**

Hobart C. Fash, a fire and marine insurance agent at 34 Pine Street, formerly in the coal business at 1 Broadway, who lives at 57 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was accepted, went into the jury box, and was sworn. He said he knew Frank McCoy, President of the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company, having for some years been together in the same company of the Seventh Regiment. He declared, however, that he had never had any business relations with him, and McCoy's interest in this case would have no influence upon his decision if he served as a juror.

Henry H. Strong, whose address was given as the University Club, and who formerly did business at 24 State Street, was called and testified that he owned about one-third of the stock in the Strong & Trowbridge Co., exporters, of which he was once a Director, but from the active management of which he has withdrawn. This house buys goods from the American Tobacco Company but has no written contract with that company. Mr. Strong said he had ideas regarding recent anti-trust legislation, and had an opinion as to the conduct of the defendants, if they have been doing business as charged in the indictment. But he had no opinion or impression as to whether the defendants have done these things. Mr. Strong was challenged by the prosecution. The Court overruled the challenge, after Mr. Strong had said that he would accept the law from the Court, and that he had no doubt of his ability to give an impartial verdict. He went into the jury box, but did not stay there long, as the court took recess at this point, and when it met again the prosecution challenged him peremptorily.

**Would Fix the Law Himself.**

A number of men were then called and rejected. Morris Binberg, 174 East Twenty-fourth Street, was asked to step aside after he had stated that he would accept the court's word as to the facts and determine the law for himself. A German carpenter, whose shop is in East Fourth Street, said the Legislature furnished the law in the case, and was excused. Charles Himmelman, a confectioner at 136 West Ninety-fourth Street, said he had ideas against trusts. Mr. Hardwicke asked him this question: "If the court should instruct you that it is a misdemeanor for rivals in business to combine for the purpose of fixing the price of a commodity and to stifle competition, and the evidence should support the charges and convince you beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants entered into it for that purpose and attempted to carry out the intention by perpetrating an overt act, could you render a verdict of guilty?"

Mr. Himmelman shrugged his shoulders, laughed, and altogether presented a comic picture of helplessness. He made no reply and was excused.

Arthur Goldstein, a butcher, of 258 Broome Street, was not wanted as a juror, after he had said that if the court should instruct the jury that evidence required corroboration, or that evidence, when not corroborated, must be rejected, or that in order to find a defendant innocent the jury must find that the evidence is inconsistent with any other theory, he would consider himself authorized to use his own judgment.

**Had Ideas on Trusts.**

George A. Burns, a salesman at 193 St. Nicholas Avenue, was challenged by the defense, the challenge overruled, and Mr. Burns went into the box. Mr. Choate then challenged him peremptorily, after consultation with his colleagues. Mr. Burns said that he had read a good deal about combinations of capital and trusts, and had decided ideas on the subject. He declared he had no prejudice against the defendants in this case, as he knew nothing about them or their methods, but he did have a strong feeling against dishonest trusts. Mr. Choate examined this man at great length, and one of his questions was, "Do you know Mr. Einstein, one of the prosecutors in this case?" Mr. Olcott here interrupted, and with considerable heat protested against Mr. Choate's calling Mr. Einstein a prosecutor in the case. "You may call him a complainant, if you will," said Mr. Olcott. "The prosecutor in this case is the District Attorney."

"I accept the amendment," said Mr. Choate, blandly.

William Fox, a truckman, said that jurors sit and hear lawyers and witnesses, and the Judge sits on the bench and sentences prisoners. He was not wanted as a juror by either side.

Foster Milliken, an iron contractor, of 39 Cortlandt Street, who lives at 164 West Seventy-eighth Street, said he knew William H. Butler, Vice President of the American Tobacco Company—had a speaking acquaintance with him, that is, but had never talked with him on business. Mr. Milliken said that he owns stocks and bonds of a number of corporations, and that he has no bias against corporations or trusts, if rightfully conducted. He was positive he could find an impartial verdict. His answers to all questions were so satisfactory that he was accepted, and sworn as juror No. 4.

The occupant of seat No. 5, Solomon Strauss, was satisfactory to both sides, and was sworn as a juror.

The prosecution announced that it had no objection to Joseph Marron, who went into seat No. 6 on Wednesday. Mr. Choate asked to be allowed to ask Mr. Marron a few questions. Mr. Olcott objected, saying that he had been thoroughly examined the day before. Mr. Rollins said that something had happened since the court adjourned Wednesday afternoon, and there had been no opportunity until then to interrogate Mr Marron. Mr. Rollins and Mr. Olcott had a private conversation with Judge Fitzgerald relative to the matter, and the court then adjourned to 10:30 o'clock this morning, without making any ruling on Mr. Choate's application for leave to examine Marron.

## DOG BROKE ITS OWN NECK.

**Was Trying to Reach a Window and Fell Behind a Sofa.**

John Vollers of New York Avenue and Franklin Street, Jersey City, owned a small black-and-tan dog, which he valued highly. The dog was sitting in Mrs. Vollers's lap Wednesday evening, when a noise was heard in the yard.

The dog jumped down, ran across the room, and tried to jump on the back of a sofa to look out of a window. In some way it fell between the sofa back and the wall and broke its neck.

## MANY TAILORS FIND WORK.

**Barondess Talks to a Mass Meeting of Striking Pocket Makers.**

Leader Schoenfeld of the tailors said yesterday that only 4,000 of the men are still on strike, the others having obtained work in union shops. Secretary Witkowsky of the Contractors' Association, however, claimed that many of the contractors who had signed the new agreement of the union were pleading for reinstatement in the Contractors' Association.

He said two of the contractors were ejected from a meeting of the association because they had signed the agreement. In many contractors' shops, he said, non-union men are working, and deserters from the union are asking for employment.

Seven hundred striking pocket makers held a mass meeting at 77 Essex Street yesterday afternoon and listened to Joseph Barondess and other labor leaders. Barondess made an appeal for aid for the striking jacket makers.

## MEETING OF DANCING MASTERS.

**Three Novelties Announced for the Coming Season by the Teachers.**

The American National Association of Masters of Dancing, in session yesterday, announced three novelties for the coming season, "La Danse Beatrice," invented by Prof. L. E. Dare; "The Allemande," by Prof. Theodore Lytle, and "The Schenley," by Prof. H. L. Braun.

The "Beatrice" is in four-four time, and can be danced to any schottische music; the "Allemande" is a two-step, and the "Schenley" is a combination polka and waltz.

The association met at Dare's Academy, in Broadway. These officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—J. A. Hawkins of Mansfield, Ohio; Vice Presidents—H. L. Braun of Pittsburg, G. J. Gillespie of Philadelphia, Oscar Duryea of New York, and K. W. Kehl of Madison, Wisconsin; Secretary—R. F. Thuman of Pittsburg; Treasurer—J. W. Bangert of Baltimore; Trustees—M. M. Smith of Philadelphia, A. C. Wirth of Milwaukee, and A. J. Nutting of Danbury, Conn.

Several papers of interest to the association were read. Mrs. Marie McDonald of Detroit, Mich., spoke on "Deportment and Etiquette," and said "the dancing master does more to draw people to the throne of God than the preacher."

## ONE OF THE WHALES DEAD.

**Aquarium Loses the Larger of the Two—Autopsy to be Made.**

The larger of the two white whales brought to the Aquarium last Saturday died yesterday morning after several days' illness. It was the female and the more attractive specimen of the two representatives of the Baluga branch of the whale family. She and her mate were captured near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River and cost the Aquarium authorities about $600. They were with one exception the only captive whales on exhibition in the world.

The death of the female was not unexpected. When Assistant Superintendents L. B. Spencer and W. J. De Nyse received the whales they saw that she was indisposed. "She appeared to be nervous and flighty," said Mr. Spencer, in speaking of the case yesterday, "and breathed irregularly. Her appetite was not what it might have been, but we set this down to the shock of traveling on the railroad train, and expected to see her get along all right. Wednesday afternoon her giddiness and feverishnesss increased. This morning she was no better and the watchman reported that she had spent a restless night, frequently colliding with the sides of the tank. We watched over her until 8 o'clock, when she was taken with slight spasms, and at 8:30 o'clock she died."

The keepers passed ropes under the 800-pound body and lifted it from the tank. At 9 o'clock an express wagon took it to the Museum of Natural History, where a post mortem examination will be held this morning by Prof. Wallace. The skeleton will be mounted for exhibition. The Aquarium authorities believe the whale received internal injuries either when captured or while being transported here.

**The Rapid Transit Application.**

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners did not hold its regular meeting yesterday. There is nothing for the Commissioners to do until the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court shall decide upon their application for the appointment of three Commissioners who are to pass upon the advisability of constructing and operating the system of rapid transit proposed by them. The hearing of the application will be held June 25, at 111 Fifth Avenue, at 1 o'clock. This action was taken on account of the refusal of the owners of abutting property to give their consent to the construction of the rapid transit road, and the appointment of the Commissioners will be in lieu of such consent.

**Tax Rate May Be Reduced.**

The Tax Commissioners are engaged this month in figuring up the value of property on which to base assessments, and when they have the work finished they will be able to give an approximate idea of the tax rate for 1897. The books will be sent to the Board of Aldermen on the first Monday in July. It is believed the tax rate will be reduced to $2.05 on $100 from $2.14, which is the rate for 1896.

**Annual Inspection of First Battery.**

In heavy marching order, the First Battery, N. G. N. Y., had its annual inspection, muster, and drill yesterday afternoon in Van Cortlandt Park, under the supervision of State Inspector Gen. E. M. Hoffman. One hundred and twelve men, under the command of Capt. Louis Wendel, went through the different movements in regulation order, in battery, counter marches, review, and firing by piece and battery.

**A Divorce for Mrs. Merwin Smith.**

The marital troubles of Merwin, otherwise known as "Diamond," Smith and his wife, Kate M. Smith, were brought to a close yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Two suits were filed in the case, each suing the other for divorce. In the verdict Mrs. Smith was exonerated from the charges brought by her husband, and her petition for divorce was granted.

**Sending Gold to Europe.**

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. will export gold coin to-morrow. The amount is uncertain, but it will not be less than $200,000, and may be half a million dollars. It will come from the Sub-Treasury. The possibility of other shipments of gold is remote.

# THREE WOMEN BADLY HURT

## Cable Car Grip Got Wedged, and They Were Thrown Heavily to the Pavement.

## CARRIED TO A DRUG STORE

**The Gripman, Who Was Also Badly Bruised, Was Arrested and Taken to the Station House—Several Other Cable Car Accidents.**

Lexington Avenue cable car No. 30, in charge of Gripman Curtis Stevens of 1,119 First Avenue, coming down town on Lexington Avenue at 6 o'clock last night came to an abrupt stop between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, owing to the wedging of the grip in the slot, and three women were thrown from the car to the pavement and seriously injured.

They are Mrs. Pauline Cramer, thirty years old, of 28 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. Hortense Clements, thirty-nine years, a widow, of 1,704 Park Avenue, and Miss Eda Joyce, an actress, eighteen years old, of 111 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

**Carried into a Drug Store.**

The injured women were carried to the drug store at the corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue, and Dr. Martin called. He gave them temporary relief, and they were taken to their homes in cabs. Mrs. Cramer appeared to be the worst injured of the three. Her face and head were badly cut, and she was suffering from a severe shock. She was very faint. The other two women were also badly cut about the head and face, and were suffering greatly from the shock.

David Tanenbaum, thirty-six years old, a merchant living at 67 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, was also slightly injured. He received a contusion of the nose. He went home.

Policeman J. J. Coady of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station was early at the scene of the accident, and he placed the gripman under arrest. He was taken to the station house, where he explained to Capt. Reardon how the accident happened.

"It is as far as we go," he said, "to One Hundred and Fifth Street, and passengers going down town have to transfer. We always drop the cable from the grip between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Street, and depend upon the momentum of the car to carry us to the end of the trip, which is less than half a block from where we drop the cable. We come down town on the west track, and after unloading the passengers cross over and go back up town on the east track.

**The Grip Got Wedged.**

"It was at the place where the car leaves the west track to cross over that the grip wedged. I don't know what the cause was, but suppose that the switch which deflects the grip and which is in the centre of the track, half way between the rails, was not turned so as to conform to the switch in the rails proper."

Gripman Stevens himself had a very narrow escape from being thrown from the car. He managed to cling to the lever that operates the grip, but as it was he was badly bruised about the breast where he was thrown up against the dashboard of the car. It is not thought that any of the women are fatally injured.

## TWO CARS CRASH TOGETHER.

**It Was at Fifty-third and Broadway —No One Was Hurt.**

Owing to a misunderstanding between the driver of a south-bound Boulevard car and the gripman of north-bound Broadway cable Car 225, the two cars came in collision at Fifty-third Street and Broadway a few minutes after 8 o'clock last night.

The passengers in both cars were shaken up a little and frightened, but none was injured. Two windows in the horse car were shattered and the grip spindle on the cable car was broken.

## CABLE CARS TELESCOPE.

**A Platform Smashed and Gripman Reid Bruised in the Collision.**

A strand in one of the cables of the Broadway line broke yesterday morning at Bleecker and Bond Streets. Orders were given for gripmen to shift to another cable.

Gripman Thomas Reid of closed Car 638, on the down-town track, caught the cable before the gripman of an open car, a few feet ahead of him did, and as a result the closed car ran into the heavier open car and the front platform of the former was telescoped. Both cars were filled with passengers, but no one except Reid was hurt.

He, however, was only bruised a little by being pinned against the door of his car by the dashboard. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

# REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

**The General Council Almost Unanimously Approves the Ordination of Ballington Booth.**

The second day's session of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church was opened yesterday morning in the First Church, Fifty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, with devotional exercises led by Bishop Stevens of South Carolina.

Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago told of the part he took in the ordination of Ballington Booth as a minister in Chicago some months ago. He said Mr. Booth wanted an ordination that would meet the requirements of the authorities in several States, and, after consultation with the secretaries of some other evangelical churches, an arrangement was made by which Mr. Booth was ordained a Presbyter in the General Church of Christ. It was a novel ordination, but the Bishop, being on the sympathy of the Reformed Episcopal Church with all Christians, felt that he was not violating the spirit of the Church.

A member of the Council moved that Bishop Fallows's course be approved, and another pastor, in seconding the motion, wanted to have the Council express its sympathy with the work the American Volunteers are doing.

Bishop Latane of Maryland said there was some controversy about the action of some Reformed Episcopal Churches in taking the Salvation Army and the Volunteers into their churches, and the resolution would decide the matter.

Bishop Fallows's action was indorsed with but one dissenting vote. No action was taken regarding the work of the Volunteers and the Salvation Army.

The whole of the afternoon session was taken up by a discussion on Dr. Asher's resolution making the black academic gown the official dress for all church occasions, but providing that all Presbyters now using the white surplice may continue to do so.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was defeated by a vote of 42 to 19. Several of the council members spoke of the long-standing controversy on the subject of vestments in the church, and said the discussion had lasted twenty-four years and should be finally settled. The matter was made the special order of business for to-day.

**Chautauqua Moonlight Excursion.**

The ninth annual moonlight excursion of the Chautauqua Union will take place to-morrow afternoon and evening. The iron steamer "Sirius," will convey the party up the Sound to Laureiton Grove, Cold Spring Harbor. Four hours will be allowed at this popular resort, where everything needful for a pleasurable outing will be found. The boat will leave foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at 1 P. M., West Twenty-second Street at 1:30 and Pier 1, North River, at 2, and will return to the city by 11 o'clock, making the return trip by moonlight.

**Child Finds Her Mother Hanging.**

Mrs. Laura Melsen, who came from Sweden about a week ago to join her husband, Ake Melsen, a baker, of 120 Alexander Avenue, hanged herself to a chandelier yesterday afternoon. Her little six-year-old daughter discovered her, and her screams brought assistance, but it was too late.

## LEGAL NOTES.

COMMON LANDS OF THE TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON.—An appeal by the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the town of Southampton from an adverse decision in their ejectment suit against Frederic H. Betts and St. Andrew's Dune Church to recover possession of a tract of beach land immediately bordering upon the ocean, and directly against the village of Southampton has just been argued before the Appellate Division in this city. The case was tried in the Second Department, before Justice Cullen, who dismissed the complaint. The Second Appellate Division, where the appeal was first heard, failed to agree, though Justices Hatch and Bradley wrote opinions in favor of reversal, and the case was transferred to this department. The facts out of which the action arose are peculiar, novel, and interesting. The character of the tenure of the lands in dispute has probably not its counterpart in this country outside of that portion of Long Island held under the grant from the Duke of York, and evidenced by the Andross and Dongan patents. Justices Hatch and Bradley came to the conclusion that, under the exception in the act of 1818, providing for the election of trustees to manage all the undivided land as well as meadows and mill streams in the town of Southampton; that nothing contained in that act should in any way affect or alter the right, title, or interest of the inhabitants of the town, to any of the "before-mentioned premises," related to land adjacent to the water, open and common to the inhabitants of the town. Justice Bradley says that at that time "the inhabitants were and continued to be engaged very considerably in whaling and fishing in the sea, and for that purpose erected on the beach wigwams for shelter, &c., and elevated lookouts, occupied by watchers for whales, with facilities to announce the fact whenever one appeared to view. For the purpose of taking them, and for general fishing, the necessary boats, implements, appliances and nets were kept upon the beach and were there repaired and mended. This business there, as well as the occupation and use of the land adjacent to the water and convenient for the purpose, was open and common to the inhabitants of the town." It was contended on the part of the defendants that the title by which the plaintiffs held these lands before 1818, was a use in trust for certain known persons, who had the whole beneficial interest, subject, possibly to a public easement which was not inconsistent with their title; that without affecting any beneficial interest, this legal title in trust was transferred by the act of 1818 to new Trustees elected by the beneficial owners, and at the same time a public easement or servitude, such as perhaps before existed, was expressly imposed upon the property. The defendants claimed to hold, subject to that easement, by a valid deed from the new Trustees.

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LIABILITY OF BANK DIRECTORS.—The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given for the defendant in the suit brought by William N. Dykman, as receiver of the Commercial Bank, against Seth L. Keeney and others, Directors of the bank, to recover the amount of a dividend declared by them five years ago, which the plaintiff alleged was not made from the surplus profits arising from the business of the corporation. Among promissory notes which the Directors treated as part of the assets of the bank were notes made by various parties and discounted for the benefit of the indorser, Gilbert Hassell, within the previous year. The avails of these notes were applied upon notes discounted by the bank for the benefit of the indorser, one Knowlton, which the latter had given in renewal of notes made by various parties, and which had been discounted for his benefit as indorser in 1889, the bank surrendering the notes indorsed by Knowlton to Hassell, and marking Knowlton's account "paid." The Court holds, Justice Hatch giving the opinion, that the liability imposed by Section 23 of the stock corporation law upon Directors of a stock corporation who declare a dividend except from surplus profits is to be treated as a provision for demnity against the loss which the corporation or its creditors may sustain from the payment of an illegal or unauthorized dividend. The requirement of section 26 of the law referred to, that the bank shall charge in the account of profit and loss and deduct from the actual profits all losses sustained by it, and that it shall include as losses all debts owing to it which shall have remained due without prosecution and upon which no interest shall have been paid for more than one year, does not apply to notes which have been received from time to time in the ordinary course of business, and which by the terms of the renewed obligations, are not then due, even though the renewed obligations embraced interest as well as principal, and the debt has been continued beyond a year.

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LIABILITY UNDER SPECIAL LETTER OF CREDIT.—In an action brought by Adolph Krakauer and others to recover from Henry C. Chapman, Jr., a balance due for goods sold, it appeared that upon the faith of a letter written by the defendant to the plaintiffs in which he said, "Mr. E. P. Jones of the Gold Bullion Mining Company, Clifton, Arizona, will send you an order for goods he requires, and is authorized to draw on me in your favor for the amount of your bill at thirty days' sight," the plaintiffs in March, 1894, delivered to Jones, who is the manager of the Gold Bullion Mining Company, goods to the amount of $1,074.75, and that the day after the delivery of the goods had been completed, Jones drew a draft upon the defendant for $500, which was accepted and paid. Shortly afterward, in the same month, Jones was discharged from the employ of the mining company without having drawn a draft upon the defendant for the balance of the bill. In May, 1894, the plaintiffs requested of the defendant payment of the balance due, and as this was not made, they in November, 1895, drew a draft upon him for such balance, which he refused to pay. When the first draft was drawn the defendant, who was the banker, or depositary, of the mining company, had in his possession funds of the company sufficient to pay the purchase price in full, but when he was notified that the entire bill had not been paid he had none of the funds of the mining company in his hands, nor did he receive any thereafter. The Second Appellate Division, Presiding Justice Goodrich and Justice Cullen dissenting, has affirmed judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiffs, holding that the letter of the defendant amounted to a special letter of credit limited to a single order for goods, and that its interpretation was not to be governed by the rule strictissimi juris, applicable to contracts of guaranty, but rather by the rule which holds a party to the full extent of the fair import of his engagement; that the defendant's liability under the letter was not limited to a single draft drawn by Jones, as the letter authorized Jones to draw for the amount of the bill, and imposed the single condition that the draft must be at thirty days' sight, and that the drawing of the draft was a mere matter of payment, and that as that act was absolutely controlled by the defendant, or by Jones, the defendant's liability could not be defeated by the refusal or neglect of Jones to draw it.

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MORTGAGE AS SECURITY TO ATTORNEY.—John Colrick, in his lifetime, gave a bond and mortgage, absolute in form, to his attorney, Joseph H. Bowron, in July, 1882, which were, however, ifintended to secure the mortgage and counsel in case of an adverse termination of a suit in behalf of Colrick, the client, upon an agreement by the attorney that he and the counsel, S. A. Kellogg, would be satisfied with the costs and damages in the event of success. After the mortgagor had made certain payments, the bond and mortgage were assigned to Jacob Parmerter as collateral security, and thereafter the suit terminated favorably, the attorney and counsel receiving, with the payments already made, more than the amount of the mortgage. In an action by Parmerter against Ann Colrick and others to foreclose the mortgage, Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried in the Clinton Special Term of the Supreme Court, dismissed the complaint upon the merits, and canceled and discharged the bond and mortgage of record, holding that no action could have been maintained upon the mortgage by the attorney, and that plaintiff, as his assignee, stood in the same position and took no better right.

**Teutonic Sailing Day Changed.**

The White Star Line steamship Teutonic will sail on Monday next, instead of Wednesday, the regular sailing day of the line, so as to enable her passengers to be present at the ceremonies attending the Queen's Jubilee.

Two 24-hour limited trains each way, every day in the year, between New York and Chicago, via New York Central and its Michigan Central and Lake Shore connections.—Adv.

# CUBANS REPORT VICTORIES

## An Officer of Gen. Gomez's Command Writes a Cheering Letter to the Junta.

## INSURGENT FORCES IN CONTROL

**The Spaniards Being Gradually Starved Out of the Province of Matanzas and Defeated in Seven Engagements During the Month of May.**

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, head of the Cuban Junta, received a letter yesterday containing news of a character highly satisfactory to the patriots.

The letter was written by Antonio Martinez Carbon, Chief of Dispatches in Gen. Gomez's army, and was written from the interior of the Province of Matanzas, under date of May 30. The writer says that Mantanzas Province is practically in control of the insurgents, the Spaniards being unable to dislodge them from their strongholds, and being themselves gradually starved out.

The insurgents, he says, not only have possession of all the cattle, but their supplies have been replenished by several recently landed expeditions.

The letter contains a brief review of the fighting in the province during the month of May, under the caption, "Operations of the Cardenas Brigade."

There was an encounter May 3 with a Spanish column on the cattle ranch of Zamora-Camarioca, which lasted an hour. The Spanish loss was nine killed. Two Cubans were wounded, of whom one—Commandante Zurino Prieto—afterward died.

On May 4 a machete attack was made on a Spanish guerrilla band which was protecting canecutting on the plantation of Limones. The Spanish were dispersed, and seven of their number were killed. The Cubans captured a quantity of arms and ammunition. One of their officers, Lieut. Flores, was slightly wounded.

The Cubans on May 5 attacked a Spanish force at the ranch La Barca Colisco. The enemy was routed after half an hour's firing, leaving nine dead. Four of their horses were also killed. Insurgent Sergt. Guillermo Garbiso was killed.

An attack was made May 13 by the insurgents in the town of Altamisal, which was taken after four hours' heavy fighting. The Cubans were obliged to abandon their advantage the same afternoon, however, because their supply of ammunition gave out. Six of their number were wounded. The Spanish loss was not learned.

The insurgents attacked the fort on the plantation of Junco May 17, taking it after one hour's fighting. A Spanish Sergeant in command and five others surrendered. Six Remington rifles and 200 rounds of ammunition were taken. Several of the Cubans were slightly wounded.

May 18 the Spanish General Molina attacked the position of the Cuban Brig. Gen. Carlos Ma de Rojas on the farm of La Guinda, six miles from the City of Matanzas, which had been his headquarters for three months. Three Spanish columns made the attack, but they were twice repulsed by the Cubans, who were intrenched. The fight lasted fourteen hours, and the Spanish loss was twenty-nine killed.

The Spaniards, reinforced, renewed the attack next morning, but the Cubans, who had also been reinforced, compelled them to retire. The firing was kept up for three hours, being a part of the time at about forty yards. Fifty-two of the Spanish force were killed.

"May 20," the letter reads, "at 7:30 A. M., we were attacked for a third time. The firing continued for three-quarters of an hour, when the Spanish General ordered a retreat. We followed them, but owing to a scarcity of ammunition, were obliged to return. Going then to the coffee plantation of Hoyo-Colorado, we found our cavalry encamped. Shortly afterward we were attacked a fourth time by Gen. Molina's columns, but the enemy was repulsed in half an hour with the loss of six men.

"This is a sample of the fighting that is going on in the Province of Matanzas."

## SPAIN SETS CUBANS FREE.

**Rains Continue in the Interior, and the Skirmishes Are Trifling.**

HAVANA, June 10.—The Madrid correspondent of La Lucha telegraphs to-day that Señor Castellanos, the Spanish Minister of the Colonies, expressly denies the existence of negotiations for a commercial treaty between Spain and the United States.

The rains continue in the interior of the island, and there are reports of trifling skirmishes with insignificant losses on both sides. At Yuragua, near Cienfuegos, twelve insurgents, with their leader, Andres Dorticos, have surrendered to the Spanish regulars.

The authorities are daily liberating persons charged with political complicity in the rebellion. To-day the police arrested fifty-four strikers who have been employed in a leading cigar manufactory.

# DE LOME SEES CALHOUN.

**Reports on the Ruiz Case May Not Be Made Public Unless the Senate Calls for the Correspondence.**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Mr. Calhoun was at the State Department again to-day and had another long conference with Assistant Secretary Day. This being Diplomatic Day, the Spanish Minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, was among the callers, and had an opportunity to exchange views with the special counsel in the presence of Judge Day.

Mr. Calhoun left for his home in Danville, Ill., to-night, having delayed so long only for the purpose of a further conference with Assistant Secretary Day. He made it clear to the Assistant Secretary that he had not been guilty of the indiscreet utterances attributed to him in some newspapers upon his arrival at New York recently.

Dr. Congosto, the Spanish Consul at Philadelphia, who, with Consul Lee, formed the commission to inquire into the facts connected with the death of Dr. Ruiz, is expected in Washington to-morrow. He will bring with him probably two reports, one the joint report signed by himself and Gen. Lee, and the other an individual report such as Gen. Lee submitted to the State Department through Mr. Fishback, though not by any means reaching the same conclusion. It is expected that Dr. Congosto's individual report will go to show that Dr. Ruiz died in jail from self-inflicted injuries while suffering from temporary aberration of mind, and that he was well cared for during his confinment. It is also probable that Dr. Congosto has given some attention to the subject of the naturalization of Ruiz, and has endeavored to show that there was at least a reasonable doubt upon the point which justified the treatment of the case in a fashion different from that usually adopted.

The reports of the Commissioners are illustrated with excellent photogarphs, showing the interior of the jail at Guanabacoa, and all of the features of Dr. Ruiz's confinement that will admit of illustration. It is not the intention of either side to make these public. Probably Señor Dupuy de Lome will furnish the State Department with a copy of Dr. Congosto's resport, and in turn will be furnished with a copy of Gen. Lee's report, but that is as far toward publication as these documents are likely to go, at least according to the intentions of the officials having the matters in charge, until Congress shall call for the correspondence.

Then copies of all these documents must be sent to Madrid, from which capital the inquiry was originally ordered, and the Spanish officials can properly claim due opportunity to consider them, so that the conclusion of the Ruiz incident cannot be expected to be attained, if the usual methods and courtesies of diplomacy are followed, for some time to come.

**Queen Regent Pardons Carabre.**

HAVANA, June 10.—A cable message was received to-day from the Queen Regent granting a pardon to José Carabre, who was sentenced to be shot this morning.

**Can't Beat His Drum Here.**

The immigration authorities yesterday decided that Felica Mahomed Abdul Kader, a native of Tunis, must go home, on the ground that he had come here under contract to beat his kettledrum for a Coney Island resort. The proprietor of the place, who appeared in his behalf, declared that the kettledrummer's performance was of a religious character, but the Board of Special Inquiry thought otherwise, and ordered his deportation. He arrived here on the steamship Patria.

Why not have things ready when you need them, as you want them?

Sometimes, it takes a day or two for alterations; for while we don't make to order we make to fit.

Best suits $18 to $28; good ones as low as $12; young men's $10; for bicycling $8.

In Europe the old traveler never goes anywhere, summer or winter, without a rug—the reason he's old.

Trunks, bags, hat-boxes, and what goes in them.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.


## WARING ANSWERS TAMMANY

**He Proves His Administration Not Extravagant and Says the Results Justify the Cost.**

Col. Waring last night gave out the following letter, relative to the recent address issued by Tammany Hall:

"In his address the leader of Tammany says: 'The Citizens' Union, which includes many old friends and political associates of the Mayor, in its carefully prepared address to the voters, has no word of praise for the administration of reform except to say that the streets were never so clean as at present. As they indulge in no statistics in this address, they, of course, fail to add that Commissioner Waring spends from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 more every year than any of his predecessors were permitted to spend.'

"My immediate predecessor, Commissioner Andrews, spent in 1894, $2,547,383.21. I spent in 1895, $3,283,453.90. My excess was $736,471.69—less than three-quarters of the smaller sum quoted. Commissioner Andrews spent in 1894, $69,155.09 in the removal of snow, from an average of not more than 22.8 miles of streets. I spent in 1896, $434,598.75 in removing snow from an average of more than 144 miles.

"Commissioner Andrews spent in 1894 $111,807.63 for 'new stock,' and when I took charge I found the equipment in nearly all respects 'on its last legs.' Even the horses, 688 in number, were in a condition that might be classed as ordinary to poor. I spent in 1895, $85,825.51, and in 1896, $82,506.84 for 'new stock.' The whole equipment is in admirable order, and the horses, numbering 737, are in magnificent condition, excepting about 30, which haul West End ashes to the East River.

"Many citizens used to hire private ash carts and sweepers who now depend on the services of the department. Whatever the relative cost, I think the prevailing opinion is that the streets are now cleaner and the service better than in 1894."

## CAPT. MARSHALL'S MEMORIAL.

**The Stained-Glass Window in His Honor Now on Exhibition.**

The stained-glass window in memory of the late Capt. Charles H. Marshall, which was designed and executed by Frederic Crowninshield, is on view at the studio of Messrs. J. & R. Lamb at 23 and 25 Sixth Avenue. It will be kept there until the middle of next week, when it will be placed in the church of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

The window is artistically draped with black, and is so arranged that its many shades of color are well outlined. It represents a woman's figure flying over the seas. The inscriptions to Mr. Marshall are simple and dignified, with the exception of the flesh tints and one or two minor objects, which are painted, the entire window is worked in colored glass.

## FETE AT THE MIDWOOD CLUB.

**It Is in Aid of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.**

The annual outdoor fête in aid of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives was opened on the grounds of the Midwood Club in Flatbush yesterday afternoon, and will continue until Saturday evening. Several features have been added to this year's entertainment. The chief interest centres about an old Dutch inn, which takes the place of the Colonial exhibit of last year.

Genuine Dutch refreshments are served, and to make the place more attractive, the attendants are attired in the picturesque costumes of Holland. Mrs. William B. Davenport is Chairman of the committee in charge. The Committee of Managers, under whose auspices the fête has been arranged, includes Mrs. S. V. White, Mr. Charles H. Terry, and Mrs. T. Hewett. The attendance during the afternoon was rather small owing to the weather, but in the evening Flatbush and down-town society turned out in great force.

**Pleads Guilty to Murder.**

Henry A. Homer, nineteen years old, of East Orange, N. J., pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. Homer was a waiter in a restaurant at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and was discharged. Two days later he returned to the place, and shot and killed John Russell, the head waiter. This is the first plea of guilty of murder of this degree that has ever been received in this State. The law permitting it was signed by the Governor only a month ago. The punishment is imprisonment for life.

**Warship Vandalia Hero Buried.**

William Foye, the seaman on the battleship Indiana who committed suicide by shooting himself in the head last Tuesday, while temporarily insane, was buried in the Sailor's Cemetery, adjoining the Naval Hospital, yesterday. Foye was a native of the West Indies. He was one of the men mentioned in general orders from the Navy Department for bravery displayed on the warship Vandalia during the great storm at Samoa, which was so disastrous to the American and German ships stationed at that port.

**Catholic Young Men's Societies.**

Delegates from the Catholic Young Men's Societies of Albany, Boston, Newark, St. Louis, St. Jo